The Bombay Gazette.

No 9,668—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free to India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4.

All Orders, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MALDA, 1,942 Tons, on SATURDAY, 15th Nov., 1879, at 3 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppy, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Cocconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. INDIA, 1,059 Tons, on MONDAY, 17th Nov., 1879, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on THURSDAY, 20th Nov., 1879, at 4 p. m., calling at KURRACHEE, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BAHREIN, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, on TUESDAY, 18th November, 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. GOA, 1,906 Tons.

Saloon passage ..... Rs. 500
Second Class passage ..... „ 325

The GOA is due in London about 25th December. Transfer at Aden made by Company. The Goa carries a Surgeon.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, on TUESDAY, 18th November, 1879, Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Burmah's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th November 1879. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, *of each Month*, on the 1st

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 180	Rs. 40	Including Wine
Suez	360	320	80	
Port Said	350	220	90	
Messina	500	340	140	
Naples	540	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	450	320	125	Without food.

Children under 2 years, free of charge ; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ARABIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st December, 1879.
SINGAPORE, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 24th December, 1879.
ASSIRIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st January, 1880.
SUMATRA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st February, 1880.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa, can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, September, 1879.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO GENOA AND LIVERPOOL.

THE new Steamer BRITANNIA, 3,000 Tons, Captain Robert Hutchison, will sail from BOMBAY for GENOA and LIVERPOOL, on SATURDAY, the 22nd November.

This steamer has been specially built for the Indian trade, and her Saloon and Cabins are all on Deck.

Passage Money to Genoa ..... Rs. 400
Do. Liverpool ..... „ 500

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th October 1879.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

THE TRINACRIA, S. S., 2,107 Tons, 424 H. P., Captain White, will sail from Bombay for Marseilles on SATURDAY, the 6th December.

Passage Money, Rs. 400.

For Passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 7th November 1879.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE :—

S. S. HUNGARIA, Captain G. Doncich, on the 10th December, 1879.

S. S. VORWAERTS, Captain G. Marussich on the 14th January, 1880.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
Cyprus (via Port Said)	„ 375	„ 295	„ 143 0
To Port Said	„ 327	„ 295	„ 131 8
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 0
To Aden	„ 179	„ 130	„ 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende, or Calais and Dover, are granted by the undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-8	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne. } First Class, Cologne to London .. }	£9-19	£9-14

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company, Limited, Marine Branch.

For further particulars, freight, passage, etc., etc., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Bazoon House, 72 Elphinston Circle, Bombay, 18th October 1879.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
(c) ANCONA	3081	600	E. G. Stend	17th Nov.
— BANGALORE	2342	450	C. Fraser	24th do.
(c) GWALIOR	2732	450	J. C. Babot	1st Dec.
VENETIA	2726	450	J. Orman	8th do.
(c) KASHGAR	2631	450	E. J. Baker	16th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (c) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 25th October 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
KAISAR-I-HIND	3073	700	R. Methven	25th Nov.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 25th October 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched or the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3014	600	G. N. Hector	5th Dec.
ASSAM	3033	600	N. Stewart	2nd Jan. 1880

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 25th October 1879. Acting Superintendent.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444

Fire Premiums after deducting Re-insurances..	In 1870	... £139,808
	„ 1873	... £295,149
	„ 1877	... £450,883

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP'S PURIFYING SALINE.

TO regard any IMPORTED NOSTRUM as superior to the above is an UTTER DELUSION. A daily extending consumption and an experience exceeding TWENTY-FIVE YEARS guarantee its medicinal excellence.

Per Bottle Re. 1-4. Per dozen Rs. 12.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

WARBURG'S FEVER TINCTURE.

THIS TINCTURE, so celebrated for the cure of the most inveterate Malarial Fevers, is now prepared in the laboratory of the undersigned, according to the formula published by Dr. Carl Warburg, the most scrupulous care being observed in selecting the ingredients and in the process.

One Phial is sufficient for each case of Fever.

One Phial Re 1. Per dozen, Rs. 9.
Price in bulk quoted for Hospitals.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS COMPANY OF FINEST SELECTED TOBACCOS.

Cash. Rs. a.

Thompson's, Dawson's and Noble's muster, per box of 100	1	12
Do. do. do. 250	4	0
Dindiguls and Havannahs, box of 100	2	0
Do. do. box of 250	4	8
Treacher's muster. box of 50	1	2
Treacher's Gem muster ..... box of 50	1	0

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

PREPARED with the very best materials and with the greatest care, so as to obtain the full medicinal properties of each of the articles of which it is composed.

This preparation of the *finest Jamaica root* is decidedly preferable to any other form in which Sarsaparilla can be administered, on account of its portability and superior efficacy.

It contains the whole active and medicinal properties of the root in the highest state of concentration, combined with the ingredients of the compound decoction ordered in the British Pharmacopœia, the beneficial effects of which, as an alterative and restorative, have been universally admitted and established by the sanction and recommendation of the most eminent practitioners of the present day.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per bottle ..... Rs.	2-0	2-4
„ double size .... „	3-8	4-0

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

INK BOTTLES AND INKSTANDS, Cash Price List July 1879.

REVOLVING DOME TOP INKSTANDS.

The latest introduction, when not in use preserve the ink from dust and prevent evaporation.

3½ inch.	4 inch.	4½ inch.
Rs. 3	Rs. 3-8	Rs. 4

BEST PEWTER OFFICE INKSTANDS.

With Hinged Covers.

3½ inch.	4½ inch.
Rs. 1-8	Rs. 2

With Hinged Cover and Bottom Plate.

3½ inch.	4 inch.	4½ inch.
Rs. 2-4	Rs. 3	Rs. 3-8

TRAVELLING INK BOTTLES.

REPORTERS' INKS with Spring Tops, morocco leather covered.

1¼ inch.	1¾ inch.
Rs. 1-4	Rs. 1-8

Ditto with extra slide fastening.

1¼ inch.	2½ inch.
Rs. 1-12	Rs. 2

PATENT CASKET INKS in nickel metal. Portable, secure and convenient. Rs. 3.

RANSOME'S POCKET INKS, secure from leakage and not liable to upset when in use.

From Rs. 4 to Rs. 8 each.

INVIOLABLE POCKET INKS, Wich's patent. Rs. 2-4.

EXCELSIOR INKS. As. 10 and As. 12.

INEXHAUSTIBLE MAGIC INKS.

In a variety of colours. Rs. 2-12.

THE TRAVELLER'S "BIJOU" Inexhaustible. Rs. 1-3

WALNUT-WOOD INKSTANDS

With central handle, two pen-hollows and two ink bottles with hinged tops.

Rs. 10-8 and Rs. 12-8.

Ditto ditto with drawer.

Rs. 16, Rs. 18, and Rs. 20.

OFFICE REQUISITES.

Bells.
Bill Cases.
Blotting Pads.
Carbonic Paper.
Cash and Deed Boxes.
Clips.
Copying Books and Presses.
Damping Wells.
Date Racks and Cases.
Diaries.
Ebony Rulers.
Erasers.
Eyelets and Presses.
Gum Bottles.
India Rubber Bands.
Ink and Writing Fluids.
Invoice Files.
Letter Books and Cages.
Letter Cases and Clips.
Letter Files and Scales.
Letter Weighers.
Loggerheads.
Memo and Note Books.
Oiled Sheets.
Paper Fasteners.
Paper Knives and Weights.
Pencils and Pens.
Pencilcarers and Holders.
Penmakers and Racks.
Scissors.
Sealing Wax.

STATIONERY CASES AND CABINETS.

STATIONERY of all kinds.

Samples Books and Price Lists on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

V. R.

THEATRE DE VARIETE.
FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.
THIS EVENING AT 9 O'CLOCK.
THE ROYAL MARIONETTES,
From St. James's Hall and Chrystal Palace, London ; all the Principal Theatres in America, Australia, and New Zealand.
PART FIRST.
THE ORIGINAL CHRI-TY MINSTRELS.
NEW PROGRAMME OF SONGS, DANCES, &c.
PART SECOND.
THE ITALIAN FANTOCCINI.
FIRST TIME IN INDIA OF
THE DANCING SKELETON,
A marvellous piece of mechanical ingenuity.
PART THIRD.
THE HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL
GRAND FAIRY OLD ENGLISH CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME,
With Lightning Changes of Beautiful Scenery, appropriate Vocal and Instrumental Music, Mechanical and Calcium Light Effects, Beautiful Costumes and Stage Appointments, entitled
LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD,
OR,
COMIC HARLEQUINADE.
GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, NOV. 15.
MORE NOVELTY.
First time in India of the Beautiful Dramatic Allegory,
THE BABES IN THE WOOD ;
OR,
A MOTHER'S PRAYER.
With Wonderful Lime Light and other Effects.
GRAND APOTHEOSIS.
"ANGELS EVER BRIGHT AND FAIR."
SPECIAL NOTICE.
In compliance with very many requests,
A GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE,
For the convenience of Families and Children,
will be given
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, NOV. 15.
Commencing at four o'clock sharp.
Children half price to all parts of the Hall. Native Servants accompanying them, half price.
Adults Re. 2, Rs. 3 and Rs. 1, and on this occasion Gallery Annas 8.
The Plan of Reserved Seats open for selection daily at SOUNDY & Co., Fort.

A CONCERT
IN AID OF THE
HEAD QUARTERS BAND OF THE G. I. P. RAILWAY VOLUNTEERS
will be held at
VOLUNTEER HALL, LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, BYCULLA,
ON SATURDAY, NOV. 22, 1879.

The Programme will comprise many choice Glees, Songs and Band Selections and will conclude with a laughable Farce.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats	Rs. 3
First Seats	„ 2
Second Seats	„ 1

Volunteers in Uniform and Ladies (one or two) accompanying them half price to the Unreserved Seats.

Tickets may be obtained of Mr. Aers, station Master, Bores Bridge ; Mr. Coole, Station Master, Byculla ; Mr. Poynter, Parel Works ; and of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Rampart Row.

Doors open at 8 p.m. To commence at 8-30 p.m.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

ON and after the 15th instant, GOODS and PARCELS TRAFFIC will be booked through from each Station on the B. B. & C. I. Railway to each Station on the Western Rajputana Railway, situated between Ahmedabad and Palanpoor.

For particulars as to Rates apply to Station Masters, or to

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 14th November 1879.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of RUPEES FIVE (5), equivalent of Ten Shillings per Share, being at the rate of Four per Cent. per annum on the Capital Stock of the Corporation, for the half year ended 30th June, 1879, will be PAID at this Office to the Shareholders in India on and after WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS at this Agency will be CLOSED from this date to WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant inclusive,

By Order of the Court of Directors,

R. D. CAIRNS, pro Agent.

Bombay, 12th November 1879.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED.

NOW READY,
LETTS'S DIARIES
FOR
1880.

JUST PUBLISHED,
A TREATISE ON
MOUNTAIN ROADS, LIVE LOADS AND BRIDGES,
With numerous Plates,
BY
LIEUT.-GENERAL H. St. CLAIR WILKINS.
Price Rs. 7.

NEW BOOKS,

	Rs.	a.
Farrar's Life and Work of St. Paul, 2 vols.	15	0
Goodeve's Hints for the Management and Medical Treatment of Children in India, new edition	7	0
Gilpin's Forest Scenery, new edition, edited by F. G. Heath, *fully illustrated*	7	12
Sporting Adventures in the Far West ; by J. M. Murphy	11	4
Ocular Therapeutics ; by Dr. Wecker	10	0
The Levant Interpreter ; a Polyglot Dialogue Book for English Travellers in the Levant	3	4
A Saddle in the Wild West, a Glimpse of Travel, by W. H. Rideing, cloth Re. 1-8 ; paper	1	0
Ewart's Manual of Practical Anatomy, "The Upper Limb"	3	0
Pictorial Tour of the World, Pen and Pencil Sketches of Travel, &c., in all parts of the Globe	3	12
Anthony Trollope's New Novel, "Cousin Henry," 2 vols.	7	8
"The Happy Valley ;" Sketches of Kashmir and the Kashmiris ; by W. Wakefield, *Maps and Illustrations*	9	8
Alpine Plants, 100 coloured plates, painted from Nature ; by J. Sebotb, edited by A. W. Bennett	15	12
Rajah of Sarawak, Life of Sir James Brooke ; by S. St. John	7	12
The Russians at Home and the Russians Abroad ; by H. Sutherland Edwards, 2 vols.	13	4
Dowson's Classical Dictionary of Hindu Mythology	10	0
Quiver ; new volume 1879	4	12
The Russian Army and its Campaigns in Turkey in 1877-8 ; by F. V. Greene, and Atlas	20	0
Pictures from Bible Lands, Drawn with Pen and Pencil, edited by L. G. Green	5	0
Bunyan, The Pilgrim's Progress, Grace Abounding, &c. &c. with introduction and notes by E. Venables. (*Clarendon Press*)	3	0
Practical Boat-sailing ; by D. Fraser	3	4
Ballantyne's Post Haste ; a Tale of Her Majesty's Mails	3	4
Adventures in Many Lands ; by F. Gillimore, (Quiqe)	3	4
Thornicroft Model, by Mrs. A. W. Hunt	3	12
Stormonth's Manual of Scientific Terms	4	12
Calderon ; by E. J. Hasell. New Volume of Foreign Classics	1	8
Oriental Sporting Magazine, 2 vols., reduced to	7	8
Illustrated Biographies of the Great Artist, "J. M. W. Turner"	2	4
Ditto—The little Masters of Germany	2	4
Day Dawn Library, containing 10 Books for Children (15 full page illustrations) in Box	3	4
"Under the Window," Pictures and Rhymes for Children ; by Kate Greenaway, beautiful colored plates	3	12
Dickens's Works, Nicholas Nickleby, 2 vols. New illustrated edition	4	8
Travel, War and Shipwreck, by Capt. C. Gilmore (Ubique)	5	12
Boys' Own Annual. The first volume of the Boys' own Paper (Fully Illustrated)	3	12
Guizot's History of France from the earliest times to the outbreak of the Revolution, edited by G. Masson	6	12
Academy Notes 1875-79, by H. Blackburn	3	12
Jules Verne's Exploration of the World. "Celebrated Travels and Travellers," over 100 illustrations	7	12
Seeing and Thinking, by the late Prof. W. K. Clifford (New Volume of the Nature Series)	2	4
Geo. Eliot's Impressions of Theophrastus Such (*fourth edition*)	6	12
Murray's Handbook of the Madras Presidency (*second edition*)	9	8
Reid's Practical Treatise on Natural and Artificial Concretes, (*new edition*)	9	8
A Ride in Egypt from Sioot to Luxor in 1879, by W. J. Loftie	6	12
Joan the Maid, a Story of the 15th Century, by the Author of Chronicles of the Schonberg Cotta Family	4	4
Abraham Lincoln, by C. G. Leland (*New Volume of the* New Plutarch)	1	8
The Rulers of Baroda, cloth	2	0
„ „ „ Half bound	2	8
New Army Discipline and Regulation Act, 1879, 2 parts	3	0
Spon's Encyclopædia of Industrial Arts, Manufactures and Commercial Products, edited by G. G. André (Division 1)	8	8
Wintering in the Riviera, by W. Miller, *with notes of Travel in Italy and France*	7	12
A Pilgrimage to Mecca and Medinah, by R. F. Burton (*Third and Cheaper Edition*)	3	12
Globe Encyclopædia (The) of Useful Information, edited by John M. Ross, LL.D., 6 vols.	47	0
Model Locomotive Engineer, Fireman, and Engine-Boy, by M. Reynolds, author of "Locomotive-Engine Driving"	3	0
Smiles' Life of Geo. Moore, Merchant and Philanthropist, *cheap edition*	3	12
Beames' Comparative Grammar of the Modern Aryan Languages of India, vol. 3, Verb	10	0
Miracle Play of Hasan and Husain, by Col. Sir L. Pelly, 2 vols.	20	0
Smith's Dictionary of Christian Antiquities, parts 1 to 6 ..... each	3	4
Duff's (Alex.) Life, by G. Smith, Vol. 1	7	8
Wilson's Naval Hygiene, new edition	6	12

THACKER AND Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

For Sale at this Office.

A BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH. This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books and it is arranged for foot or steam power. It contains seven Circular saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

OLD GLENLIVET.

THIS WHISKY is a blend from some of the most noted Distilleries in Scotland, and is guaranteed to consist of PURE MALT SPIRIT only. It is thoroughly matured, very mellow, and entirely free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.

As large holders of the different kinds from which the Blend is made, we are in a position to allow the various Distillings to become thoroughly amalgamated before being bottled, an advantage which consumers of the article will readily appreciate.

TREACHER & Co. feel that it would be an insult to the intelligence of their Constituents to *put forward* Chemical Analysis and Medical Reports regarding this "Fine Old Spirit," as, however, gratifying these may be in themselves, they are obviously useless as affording a guarantee, that the Spirit offered, is the same as that commented upon.

TREACHER & Co. consider that the proper test of excellence of any article, consists in the demand for it, and judged by that standard, the fact, that, the sale of their "Fine Old Glenlivet" has increased more than tenfold during the past three years, and continues monthly to increase, may be accepted as conclusive proof of its character and value.

Samples sent on application.

Per 1 dozen case ..... Cash Rs. 22-8.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO MESSRS. CLUBS, CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES AND OTHERS FOR QUARTER CASKS, HOGSHEADS, AND PUNCHEONS, WHICH ARE ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK AT THE COMPANY'S WINE CELLARS, BYCULLA.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

RUGS, MAUDS, BLANKETS.
SHEETS, PILLOWS, &c.

FOR RAIL, DAK OR GENERAL USE.

SHEETS.

WASHED AND HEMMED, READY FOR USE.

Inches wide.

			Rs.	as.
Whitney Rugs, long and wide			16	0
Austrian Rugs, soft, light and durable, in a variety of Checks			28	0
Sealskin, Double Rugs			17	0
The Traveller's Rug, with Air Pillow in corner, from			25	0
Lamb Skin Rugs, a light and beautiful article, soft and warm, a most suitable Ladies' Rug			36	0
The Celebrated Sandringham Carriage Rug			36	0
Scotch Mauds, plain mixtures			26	0
Fancy Checks, in a variety of colours, the best good obtainable			35	0
			40	0

BLANKETS.

	Rs.	as.	
Real Whitney, made from the finest Wool	25	0	per pair.
Extra Large, Superior quality	33	0	
Fine Scarlet, Fast Dye	24	0	
Extra Large „	32	0	

Horrocks's Best Twilled Cotton, very durable	72	per pair	9	0
	90	„	11	8
Pillow Cases		each	1	4
Toilet Covers, fine Marcella, fringed Ends	Re. 1	4	1	8
	1	12		

PILLOWS.

	Rs.	as.
Best English Horse Hair	7	0
„ „ Feather, thoroughly cleared	7	0

Discount—Two Annas in the Rupee for Ready Money.

3, Rampart Row. } HOAR AND CO., BOMBAY. { The Travellers' Kit House.

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY,
(SOUTHERN SECTION)
TIME AND FARE TABLE.

ON and after the 15th November, 1879, the Line will be open to the Public for Passenger and Goods Traffic between Ahmedabad and Palanpur, and is expected to be open to Mount Abu Road in the early part of 1880, of which due notice will be given.

Down.

Miles from Ahmedabad.	Stations.	Time. Mail Train	Time. Mixed Train	Passenger Fares from Ahmedabad. 1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
	Arrival B. B. & C. I. train from Bombay	11·40		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. p.
	Ahmedabad ..... Dep.	12·20	5·20			
3½	Sabarmati ..... { Arr	12·33	5·36	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 1 6
	{ Dep	12·38	5·46			
9½	Khodlan ..... { Arr	13·5	6·18	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 3 0
	{ Dep	13·9	6·28			
16	Kalol ..... { Arr	13·46	7·14	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 4 6
	{ Dep	13·46	7·14			
26½	Dangarwa ..... { Arr	14·40	8·16	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 6 0
	{ Dep	14·43	8·26			
36	Jagudan ..... { Arr	15·27	9·18	2 8 0	1 4 0	0 7 6
	{ Dep	15·30	9·28			
42½	Meshana ..... { Arr	16·12	10·18	3 0 0	1 8 0	0 9 0
	{ Dep	16·12	10·28			
55½	Unjha ..... { Arr	17·22	11·38	3 8 0	1 12 0	0 10 6
	{ Dep	17·25	11·43			
64	Siddhpur ..... { Arr	18·5	12·35	4 0 0	2 0 0	0 12 0
	{ Dep	18·12	12·45			
72	Chhapi ..... { Arr	18·44	14·25	4 8 0	2 4 0	0 13 6
	{ Dep	18·48	14·35			
83½	Palanpur ..... Arr	19·35	15·32	5 0 0	2 8 0	0 15 0
89½	Chitrasani					
104	Sarota Road					
111	Mount Abu Road					

Up.

Miles from Palanpur.	Stations.	Time. Mail Train.	Time. Mixed Train.	Passenger Fares from Mount Abu Road. 1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
	Mount Abu Road			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
7	Roh					
15	Sarota Road					
21½	Chitrasani					
28½	Palanpur ..... Dep	5·40	11·55			
	Arr	7·28	13·53	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 1 6
32½	Chhapi ..... { Arr	7·51	14·3			
	{ Dep	8·3	13·43	1 0 0	0 5 0	0 2 0
47	Siddhpur ..... { Arr	8·9	13·53			
	{ Dep	8·49	14·40	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 4 6
55½	Unjha ..... { Arr	8·52	14·50			
	{ Dep	10·2	16·10	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 6 0
68½	Meshana ..... { Arr	10·10	16·20			
	{ Dep	10·45	17·0	2 8 0	1 4 0	0 7
75	Jagudan ..... { Arr	10·48	17·10			
	{ Dep	11·32	18·2	3 0 0	1 8 0	0 9 0
84½	Dangwara ..... { Arr	11·55	18·10			
	{ Dep	12·29	19·12	3 8 0	1 12 0	0 10 6
94½	Kalol ..... { Arr	12·37	19·22			
	{ Dep	13·7	19·58	4 0 0	2 0 0	0 12 0
101½	Khodlan ..... { Arr	13·12	20·8			
	{ Dep	13·39	20·40	4 8 0	2 4 0	0 13 6
107½	Sabarmati ..... { Dep	13·44	20·50			
	Arr	13·57	21·6	5 0 0	2 8 0	0 15 0
111	Ahmedabad ..... Arr	13·57	21·6			
	Departure B. B. & C. I. train from Bombay	10·5				

Madras Time is kept at Stations, and the Booking Offices are closed 5 minutes before the departure of all Trains.

Further particulars can be ascer tained from any Station Master, or the Undersigned.

JAMES CONDER,
Manager and Traffic Superintendent.

Manager and Traffic Superintendent's Office, Ahmedabad, 5th November, 1879.

GO AND SEE
THE CASH BAZAAR.
EXTENSION OF PREMISES.
IMMENSE ARRIVALS.
GOODS OF ALL CLASSES.
EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES.
ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.
YOU WILL FIND ALL YOU REQUIRE THERE.
MEIFFRE BROTHERS'
BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR, ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD,
OR
CRAWFORD MARKET.

S. ROSE & CO

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 13, 1879.

MARKETS closed for the Dewali holidays.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. COCONADA, 547 tons, Captain A. Morris, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Sir T. Thompson, Bart, Lieut. C. T. Barrow, Mr. Bulkley, 20 native second class and 124 deck.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s.s. ANCONA, 1,965 tons, Captain H. G. Stead, which arrived in harbour on the 11th inst., brought the following cargo:—From Shanghai—1,673 packages tea, 116 chests silk, 6 packages specie, 1 package honey, 1 cask tallow, 7 packages baggages, and 4 boxes gold. From Hongkong—3 boxes gold leaves, 26 boxes specie, 111 packages tea, 8 packages ginger, 1 package blanket, 31 cases glass beads, 14 cases brass leaves, 200 packages gallengal, 45 packages aniseed, 10 cases vermillion, 416 packages silk, 5,250 bags sugar, 2,905 packages sugarcandy, 165 cases glass-bangles, 28 packages sundries, 53 cases silk piece goods, 4 cases tin leaves, 2 cases white copper, 88 cases papers, 19 packages China ware, 5 cases China roots, and 250 bottles quicksilver. From Singapore—1 package aloes wood, 3 cases mace, 181 cases benzoin, 1 package ivory, 35 bags coffee, 2 packages sago, 25 packages nutmegs, 2 cases silk, and 1 package piece goods.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
13	Brankcome Hall (s)	Collia	Liverpool.
	Lady Dufferin	Evans	Rangoon.
	Scottish Admiral ...	Kerr	Calcutta.
	Coconada(s).....	Morris	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The steamer India, to K. Coast and Kurrachee, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Nov.
10 Chinsura (s)..... ....Gavin .....Bombay, Oct 19.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 9.—Steamer Legislator. Ships Otterburn, Bann, Celestial Empire and Lady Ruthven.

PASSENGERS.

Per Chinsura.—Mr Cadell, Mr and Mrs Robotom.
Per Chindwara.—For Coconada—Mrs and Miss Beenlen and child.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Nov.
10 Saint Margaret .... London.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.
10 Chanda(s)..... ..... Calcutta.
" Africa (s)..... ..... Bombay and S P.
" Asia (s)..... ..... Negapatam.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ancona s—14 bales skins, C H B Forbes and Co; 6 bales skins, Janmahamed Megjee; 6 bales hides, Cassum Famal; 23 cases perfumed oil, Rutto-jee Manuckjee; 121 cwts coir yarn, Gookildass Jaithanee; 19 cwts Colombo roots, and 29 cwts cu-cus roots Rutonjee Manuckjee; 166½ cwts mo'-p shells, David, Sassoon and Co; 250 cwts coir yarn, Nurotum Jaichand; 12½ cwts ivory, Manchul Javerchund; 7 cwts ivory, Jairam Sewjee; 210 cwts buffalo horns, Dawoodbhoy Hassam; 65 cwts buffalo horns and 16 cwts deer horns, Abdoola Mahamed; 33 lbs tortoise shells, Curoondas Lalljee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Bangalore s—3 bales cocoons and 2½ bales silk waste, P and O S N Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bangalore s—250 bales jute, 45 bales hides, 55 cases shel ac, and 10 packages tamarind, P and O S N Co.

FOR VENICE.

Bangalore s—38 bales cocoons and 21 bales hides, P and O S N Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Ancona s 17 bales silk, Hajee Ally Babanee.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 13th November 1879.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m, 2 a.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected at 32 deg. Fah	29·919
Temperature of the Air	78·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·1
Dew Point	64·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·644
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudless=0)	0·00
Maximum temperature of air (read at 4 p.m.).....	86·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.) ...	70·2
General Direction of Wind* .....NNW, N. ENE, E, NW, NNW, NNE.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours*.....	277

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 12

Murray, Captain, Unattached List, from leave, from Matheran.
Hunt, Surg, on leave, from Poona.
Brown, Col, 31st Regt, on leave, from Rawal Pindee.

NOVEMBER 13.

Heathcote, Col, Staff Corps, on leave, from Surat
Collingwal, Major, R A, on leave, from Quetta.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 8.

Jackson, Captain, 1-16th Foot, to join, to Ferozepore.

NOVEMBER 12.

Laffan, Surg, on duty, to Deolalee.
Ross, Surg Major, on leave, to Sea.

NOVEMBER 13.

Dawson, Col, R A, on duty, to Deolalee.
Mullay, Captain, R A, on duty, to Deolalee.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, November 13.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Brevet Major Creak, 7th Bengal Cavalry, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months on medical certificate, Lieut-Col T P Walsh, H M 12th N I.

Major Becher, Bengal Staff Corps, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon the Secretary of State for India:—

Sub-Lieut L A Gordon, 26th Foot, Officiating Squadron Officer 1st Light Cavalry.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate:—Surg on-Major W E Cates, in medical charge 19th N I.

Captain W F Hume, 11th N I, is posted to the Poona Executive Office instead of Lieut A C Yate, 18th N I.

The services of Lieut W W B Whiteford, are placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the P W Department.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate:—Lieut G E Walter, Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 19th N I.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieut J C Francis, 32nd Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 5th N L I.

Mr G A Forrest is permitted to resign his Commission as Lieut in the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.

The following Order is confirmed:—

Sind Frontier Force Order, dated 28th October, appointing Captain A M Hogg, 2nd Sind Horse, to be Superintendent of Bazars, Jacobabad, in succession to Captain McNeill, deceased.

Colonel E O Leggatt, 7th Madras N I, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate.

Captain G D'A Jackson, General List (Bengal), Cavalry, and Executive Engineer, Military Works, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate.

Consequent on the departure to Europe on furlough of Major Lockhardt Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, the following promotions in the Commissariat Department are ordered.

Major Hibbert, Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to be Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class.

Major Boyd, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, to be Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class.

Major Fagan, Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to be Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months on medical certificate.

Lieut Col H S Anderson, Staff Corps, Commandant, 1st Grenadier N I.

The undermentioned officer, having completed twelve years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Captain subject to her Majesty's approval:—Staff Corps.—Lieut C E Yate.

The following temporary promotions in the Barrack Department are made:—Sub-Conductor F Shanwell to be Acting Conductor and Sergeant. J Dentith to be Acting Sub-Conductor, in succession to Conductor C Sharer.

Lieut G L Elliot, Bengal Staff Corps, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

The Hon'ble Justice West, Judge of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months.

Major C Wodehouse, First Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar, is granted privilege leave for thirty days.

The following acting arrangements are made during the absence of Major Wood-house:—

Major Phillips, Second Assistant to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, to act as First Assistant to the Political Agent.

Captain Steele, Acting Superintendent of Surveys under the Rajasthanick Court, to act as Second Assistant to the Political Agent.

Mr J E Down, District Superintendent of Police, Ratnagiri, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month.

Surgeon-Major H Saleman, Superintendent of the Yerroda Central Jail and the Poona City Jail, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months.

Mr W E Hart has resumed charge of the Office of First Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay.

Mr N spencer has resumed charge of the Office of Second Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay.

Mr J Warden has resumed charge of the Office of Third Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay.

Mr H N Erskine to be Commissioner of the Southern Division, vice Mr Grey, retired, but to continue to be substantive pro tem. Commissioner in Sind until further orders.

Mr A T Crawford to be substantive pro tem Commissioner of the Southern Division from the date of Mr Gray's retirement, and during Mr Erskine's absence.

Assistant Surgeon D. Cardoz has been placed on eneral Duty, Bombay.

Government are pleased to make the following appointments, with effect from the date of Surgeon-Major Hewlett's confirmation as Deputy Surgeon-General:—

Surgeon-Major Carter, to be Surgeon, Gokaldas Tejpal Native General Hospital.

Surgeon-Major Saisbridge to be Civil Surgeon, Satara.

Surgeon Colson to be Civil Surgeon, Dhulia.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Major J D Cruickshank, on return fro a furlough, is appointed Executive Engineer, Ahmedabad.

Mr F P Quinlan, Examiner of Railway Accounts, has delivered over and Mr C C Harold, Deputy Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay, has received charge of the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts.

Messrs J R Hatherly and S Dog have respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Executive Engineer, Eastern Nasik.

Mr J H deAbinaxe has been relieved of his duties on the Bombay Eastern Deccan Metals Railway.

Mr J Barron, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, has made over and Mr H C Knox, Assistant Engineer, first Grade (temporary), has assumed charge of the B tad Division, Katathiawar State Railways.

Lieut J Neville, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, having reported his arrival at Sukkur to the Superintendent of Works, Bukkur and Dadur Railway, is posted to the Bolan Pass Survey Division.

Mr G K Betham, District Forest Officer of Khandesh has received charge of the Khandesh District Forest Office from Mr Hewett, Assistant Conservator of Forests.

Mr H Macandal has delivered over and Mr W F Sinclair has received charge of the Office of Supernumerary Assistant Collector, Ahmedabad.

Messrs J R Dickinson and H M Gibbs has respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of First Assistant Superintendent of Police, Khandesh.

Messrs J A Crawford and J Davidson have respectively delivered over and received charge of the Talukas of Pachora, Chalisgaon and Jamner of the Khandesh District.

Mr A Rippey has delivered over and Mr A B Steward has received charge of the Office of Collector and District Magistrate, Sholapur, and of the Political Agency attached thereto.

Mr A B Steward has delivered over and Mr A Keyser, has received charge of the Office of Collector and District Magistrate, Sholapur, with the Political Agency attached thereto.

Messrs H Woodward and J R Middleton have respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of First Assistant Collector, Kaladeri.

Major C W Godfrey, Assistant Superintendent, Southern Maratha Country Revenue Survey, has joined the Ratnagiri Survey.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Nov. 17	5·30 p.m.	...
Kurrachee	" 17	8-0 a.m.	9-0 a.m.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	" 20	2·30 p.m.	3·30 p.m.
China	" 25	5·0 p.m.	5·30 p.m.
Australia	Dec. 5	3·45 p.m.	4·15 p.m.
Mauritius and Reunion.....	Nov. 17	5·30 p.m.	...
Zanzibar, &c.....	" 17	5·30 p.m.	...

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every *Monday* soon after 7 p.m.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 4 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 3 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid, together with an extra fee of two annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 3 and 4 p.m.

Late Letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (two annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 p.m.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices, will be 4 p.m., and registered letters at 2 p.m.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 p.m., and up to starting time (7 p.m.) by the payment of an additional fee of four annas. All others will be refused.

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or Union countries served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 5.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Pattern Packet or Printed Papers, per two ounces, 2 annas.

Covers not marked for any particular route will, as a general rule, be sent by the route which stands first in the Schedule except where there is quicker despatch by some other route of where the first route may require the compulsory prepayment of a higher rate of postage than has been prepaid or where the amount of postage paid may leave no doubt as to the route intended.

The postage chargeable per ½ oz. on letters sent to the Union countries mentioned below is as follows:—

Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, Spain, United States of America, France, Greece, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Turkey....As. 3

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows:—

Tuesday ..... Nov. 25
" ..... Dec. 9
" ..... " 23

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS, REUNION, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, &c.

Monday ..... Nov. 17
" ..... Dec. 15

DECCAN, SOUTHERN MARATHA COUNTRY, AND KANARA.

The Mails for the Deccan, Southern Maratha Country, and Kanara are now despatched by the down Local Poona Train leaving at 7-30 a.m. (Madras Time) instead of by the 2-30 p.m. Mail Train, as formerly.

TO CALCUTTA FROM BOMBAY.

Touching at the several Coast Stations.

Mails to Calcutta, for the several Coast Stations below Carwar per B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers, are despatched from Bombay every Saturday.

Registered and ordinary Letters, as well as Book and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 1 P.M. at the G. P. O. and late letters fee up to 2 P.M. on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.

The latest hour for posting at Branch Post Offices is 10-30 A.M.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Friday..... ..... Dec. 5

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Kurrachee twice in a week, viz., on every Monday and Thursday.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

The Mail Service by the contract Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company between Bombay and the Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, is now every Thursday, but as the Steamers touch at Gwadur, Muscat, and Jask, on every alternate voyage only, the Mails for these ports are despatched fortnightly.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

No after-packet will be made up at the General Post Office, and the times for posting are given in the subjoined Table.

A Post Office is established at the Bori Bandar Railway Station, where Letters and Papers, too late for the Mail closing at the General Post Office, are received *without fee* up to 5 minutes of the departure of Trains.

No Letters or Papers can be posted in the Railway Carriage Letter Box.

Table showing the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 15th October 1879 and will continue so until further notice:—

MAILS.	Latest hour for Posting: At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters and Papers.	At General Post Office. Registered Letters & Parcels.	At Branch Post Offices.	At the Bori Bandar Railway Station Post Office
For Bengal, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, Malwa, the Post Towns on the N. Line of the G. I. P. Railway.....	4-50 P.M.	3-0 P.M.	3-15 P.M.	5-55 P.M.
For Poona, Madras Presidency, Deccan, and Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway. ...	1-20 P.M.	12-0 NOON.	12-0 NOON.	1-55 P.M.
For Post Towns on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Gujarat, Kathiawar and Kutch	7-30 P.M.	4-0 P.M.	6-0 P.M.	Grant Road, * 8-55 P.M.
For Post Towns in Southern Konkan, viz., for Pen, Nagotna, Mahad, Khed, Dapoli, and Ratnagiri	10-0 A.M.	(4-0 P.M. of previous day.	8-30 A.M.	...
For Post Towns on the S. E. line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Poona, also for Sattara, Belgaum, Dharwar, and other towns, in S. M. Country and for Kanara ..	6-15 A.M.	Do.	(5-30 P.M. of previous day.	Bori Bander. 6-55 A.M.
For Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Jalnar, also for Central Provinces and Berar	7-0 A.M.	Do.	Do.	7-55 A.M.
For Uran & Panwell.	5-30 A.M.	Do.	(6-0 P.M. of previous day.	...

* Letters may be posted at Grant Road Railway Station on payment of a fee of 2 annas for each letter up to 8-55 p.m.

CALENDAR FOR NOVEMBER 1879.

PHASE OF THE MOON.

New Moon.....14th, 5h. 29·7m. a.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water. H. M.	H. M.	Low Water. H. M.	H. M.
Nov.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Fri. 14	.....	6 8	5 21	10 45 m	5 3 m	5 10 m	5 27 m
				11 51 e	5 10 e		
Sat. 15	.....	6 9	5 20	11 33 m	5 50 m	5 56 m	6 13 m
Sun. 16	23rd Sunday after Trinity.	6 9	5 20	0 35 m	6 34 m	6 42 e	6 59 m
				0 19 e	6 42 e		
Mon. 17	.....	6 10	5 20	1 23 m	7 24 m	7 32 m	7 49 m
Tues. 18	English Mail expected.	6 10	5 20	1 9 e	7 19 e		
				2 3 m	8 5 m	8 15 m	8 32 m
Wed. 19	.....	6 11	5 20	2 5 e	8 2 e		
				2 58 m	9 18 m	9 28 m	9 45 m
Th. 20	.....	6 12	5 19	3 3 e	9 11 e		
				3 49 m	10 14 m	10 24 m	10 41 m
				4 6 e	10 8 e		

OWING to a SEVERE ATTACK of ILLNESS Mr. MENLST, Oculist Optician, is unable to receive PATIENTS.

A CARD.

J. J. L. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTIST,
FROM THE DENTAL HOSPITAL, LONDON.

May be consulted at Taylor's Hotel, Fort, from 10 a. m till 6 p. m.

NOTICE.

ALL COVERS intended for His EXCELLENCY the VICEROY and GOVERNOR GENERAL and PARTY during His Excellency's autumn tour, should be addressed "GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S CAMP," without the addition of any Post Town.*

All other communications connected with business of a routine nature should be sent, as usual, to the several Head-Quarters Departments.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
for Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

Simla, 1st November 1879.

* Her Excellency the Lady Lytton.
A. C. Lyall, Esq., C. B., Secretary to Government, in the Foreign Department, and Miss Lyall.
Colonel Sir George Pomeroy Colley, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G., Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy, and Lady Pomeroy Colley.
Major A. Crookshank, Military Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy, and Mrs. Crookshank.
G. H. M. Batten, Esq., Personal Assistant to H. E. the Viceroy, and Mrs. Batten.
Colonel Sir Donald Stewart, G.C.B.
Lord William Beresford, V. C., A.-D.-C. to the Viceroy.
Captain H. R. Rose, A.-D.-C. to the Viceroy.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

ANDERSON—November 12th, at Sirur, the wife of J. W. Anderson, Lieutenant, Poona Horse, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ROBERTS—October 30th, at Darjeeling, the wife of Leonard E. Roberts, Esq., of a daughter.
THOMSON—November 4th, at Nejoor, Travancore, the wife of Thomas Smith Thomson, Medical Missionary, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

JACK—O'FFLAHERTIE—November 10th, at Allahabad, David Morton Jack, M. A., Surgeon, Indian Medical Department, to Dora Fanny, younger daughter of the Rev. T. R. O'Fflahertie, Vicar of Cobham, Surrey.

DEATHS.

BAUTENBERG—November 5th, at Calcutta, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. R. Rautenberg, aged 4 days.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1879.

WE have received the usual accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of British India for the month of September, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, and we are glad to notice for India most tangible signs of the revival in trade and commerce generally, which is now, without doubt, setting in all over the world. On the very first page of the Report we are confronted with the Summary, from which we learn that the total merchandise imported into India amounted during the month to a value of Rs. 3,81,05,532 against Rs. 2,63,50,270 for the same period last year and Rs. 3,30,09,955 in 1877. Strange to say the Presidency of Bombay shows a falling off, while all the other provinces share in the increase. Of the total imports, Bengal took Rs. 2,10,01,209, whereas last year the figures for that Presidency were only Rs. 98,58,345. Bombay in September of last year took Rs. 1,08,53,051 worth of foreign goods, whereas this year for the same month she is only credited with a sum of Rs. 98,29,442. Sind, Madras, and British Burma all show an increase. Turning to exports, however, we find that Bombay makes up for her deficiency in imports, but still fails to show the same proportionate increase that is credited to Bengal. The figures are as follows, the totals being for both Indian and foreign merchandise exported :—

	1877.	1878.	1879.
Bengal	2,71,26,684	1,17,35,695	2,54,31,109
Bombay	78,92,052	1,00,01,040	1,52,14,655
Sind	15,75,823	8,76,785	8,39,757
Madras.....	34,37,156	40,45,403	43,72,630
British Burma	6,32,651	18,76,136	25,13,356
Total.....	4,07,14,366	2,85,33,059	4,83,71,737
Ditto, Government Stores	7,032	26,266	9,708
Total Merchandise...	4,07,21,398	2,85,64,325	4,83,81,445

Of treasure the country took Rs. 77,39,024 during the month against Rs. 38,06,446 last year and Rs. 1,96,28,633 during September 1877.

Turning to the details of the figures given above, we extract the following figures, showing the total value and the share of each province for cotton goods imported :—

	1877. Rs.	1878. Rs.	1879. Rs.
Bengal	97,61,906	38,90,453	1,26,05,987
Bombay.....	48,54,797	43,80,234	40,43,898
Sind	37,481	23,541	26,466
Madras	7,78,168	10,22,722	18,37,004
British Burma	9 20,132	7,67,139	6,87,654
Grand Total including Twist & Yarn ...	1,64,22,484	1,00,84,145	1,92,01,009

The largest increase was in grey goods which mounted up from 44,112,945 yards in September 1878 to 85,206 786 yards in September 1879. Of metals we find that over seventeen lakhs worth of copper were imported against eight lakhs in 1878. Of iron 173.665 cwt. were entered at all ports against 137,770 cwt. in 1879. In coal there is hardly any change to notice; 40,762 tons being taken in September of last year against 46,806 tons during the month under review. The figures for September 1877 were 61,608 tons. Probably the increased prosperity with which the cotton spinning industry is meeting may shortly have effect upon this article. It is, however, in the quantity of liquors imported that we find the most decided signs of increased spending powers—at least so far as the Anglo-Indian portion of the community is concerned. Last year the September accounts showed only a total of all kinds of liquor of Rs. 7,08,112 and 1877 Rs. 9,36,397, but September of the current year is credited with Rs. 10,24,940. The effect of the new Arms Act is seen in a steady falling off in the imports of fire-arms which has gone on increasing from month to month since the Act came into force. Of precious stones and pearls, whereas during September of last year only Rs. 1,23,860 worth were imported, Rs. 3,51,002 were taken during the corresponding month of the current year. Salt from the United Kingdom mounted up from 17,600 tons in 1877 to 24,928 tons in 1878 and 40,890 tons in 1879; the figures for the six months ending in September being respectively 126,805 tons, 103 789 tons and 143,352 tons. Of the latter quantity value to the extent of over thirty-two lakhs of rupees went to Bengal, Bombay taking only Rs. 1,621, and British Burma Rs. 2,76,000 The exports of cotton during September were as follows :—

	1877. cwt.	1878. cwt.	1879. cwt.
Bengal	1,676	10,339	26 952
Bombay	20,762	47,445	43,304
Sind	9,977	9,117	3,380
Madras	29,654	47,127	43 064
British Burma	1,670	1,950	2,788
Total	63,639	116,478	119,488

The exports of "Kurpah" indigo from Madras, which had almost ceased for the last few years owing to famine in the Kuddapah district, seems to be reviving, 3,164 cwt., valued at Rs. 6,99,763 having been shipped during the month against only 676 cwt. for last year; the total figures for the six months ending September being 13,242 cwt. against 8,049 cwt. for the same period last year. The myrabolan trade still remains in a depressed condition, the total quantity exported for the six months previous to 30th of September being only 155,741 cwt. against 479,000 cwt. for the same period of 1878. Of rice 967,480 cwt. were shipped during the month, the quantity for the same time last year being 650,742 cwt. The United Kingdom took 418,000 cwt., Ceylon coming next with 4,44,000 cwt. The quantities of this grain for the six months ending September were 6,386,000 cwt, 8,021,018 cwt. and 8,721,000 cwt.—for the years 1877-1878 and 1879 respectively. Of wheat Bengal exported during the month 254,000 cwt., Bombay 20,000 cwt. and Sind 4 500 cwt., the totals for the six months for the three provinces being 713,000 cwt., 67,000 cwt., and 10,000 cwt. These figures show an increase for Bengal over the same period for last year of 200,000 cwt. while the Bombay exports have fallen off 30,000 cwt. Of seeds, the figures for the month are as follows :—

	1877. cwt.	1878. cwt.	1879. cwt.
Bengal	716,980	132,983	495,634
Bombay	79,624	57,843	24,044
Sind	124,610	19,080	53,997
Madras	83,968	20,351	37,294
British Burma	...	...	466
Total	985,212	229,657	611,375

Tea mounted up from 921,159 lbs. in September, 1878, to 5,446,398 lbs. in September, 1879, the figures for the six months being 11,556,000 lbs. in 1878 and 15,779,000 in 1879. We have given above the salient features of the Report under notice, and from the figures quoted it will be plain, we think, that the turn in the tide of commercial depression has been reached. For four or five years past the inhabitants of India have been unable through scarcity to purchase much of the commodities of foreign countries, but with the first good export season which 1879 promises to be, we may expect to see a rapid increase in the quantities of Manchester and other goods imported, for millions of people must now be requiring to replenish their stocks of such goods, which they are sure to do, so soon as they begin again to accumulate savings.

NOT the least satisfactory inference to be drawn from the success of our troops at Kabul in capturing parties of the late Amir's mutinous soldiery is, that we may conclude that the regiments which were defeated at Charasia, have mostly scattered and dispersed. The coming winter promises to be a severe one, and we may hope that the tendency of the men to return to their homes will go on increasing, as they can find little satisfaction in sticking together in inclement weather, with no pay and the chance of being at any time pounced upon by our cavalry. The great danger lies in Russian intrigue; for should emissaries from Tashkend appear at this juncture in the countries beyond the Bamian, they would almost certainly succeed in inducing the malcontents to collect and prepare to molest our position in the spring, while should any of General Kaufmann's officers or troops join them there would be no end to the trouble which they might raise up. It is to be hoped that our political officers at Kabul will take measures to keep themselves *en rapport* as to what is transpiring in more distant parts of the country, so that we may not some day be taken by surprise.

FROM news received by last mail we learn that the Government of the United States, in their efforts to bring about another International Monetary Conference for the purpose of dealing with the silver question, have obtained the assent of the countries of the Latin Union and Germany to the proposal. The agitation in England in favour of bi-metallism has not ceased and several notable converts have been made. The most important of these is Mr. Henry Hucks Gibbs, a former governor of the Bank of England, and a correspondence that has passed between him and Mr. Henri Cernuschi is attracting much attention. There seems to be little doubt that in a year or two public opinion in England will be prepared to accept the change that is inevitable in the monetary laws of the world. At the approaching conference it is to be hoped that the Government of India will take measures to be represented, for the people of this country are more interested than that of any other in the success of the principles of bi-metallism.

THE *Manchester Guardian* publishes some interesting statistics regarding the number of factories authorised to be inspected under the Factory and Workshops Acts in England together with the number of persons employed in each, which we reproduce elsewhere, and from which it will be observed that children are permitted to work only half-time. A similar provision will no doubt be found in the Indian Factories Bill which is now under the consideration of the Government of India. For that that some legislation of the kind is required for this country every impartial person will admit, and the millowners themselves should have sufficient intelligence to perceive that the efficiency of the labour they employ will not be impaired by proper regulations for food, for cessation from work for at least one day a week, thus allowing the children to grow up into healthy workmen and women, in place of half-deformed creatures, feeble in body and in mind. When we consider that these children have at present to work the same time as the grown up hands—that is, during all the hours of daylight, it is no wonder that they develop into inferior men and women. As we have said on previous occasions, that responsibility of the State for the healthy condition of its subjects, which is recognized in England, cannot be ignored by the Indian Government.

"THERE has never been an age," says Mr. Swinburne, "that was not degenerate in the eyes of its own fools." This is no doubt true; but it is also true that no age has degenerated for want of warning by its wise men. Whether those who are fond of dwelling on the fact that the present age is one of decadence belong to the wise men or to the fools is a matter which history will be best able to decide, though we are inclined to think they must be placed with Carlyle's majority. Matthew Arnold remarks that in spite of all that is said about the "absorbing" and brutalising influence of our passionate "material progress," it seems to him indisputable that this progress is likely to lead in the end to an apparition of intellectual life, and that when men have made themselves perfectly comfortable, and have to determine what to do with themselves next, they may possibly remember that they have minds, and that mind may be made the cause of great pleasure. The time may come, in fact, when men like Mr. Browning will no longer have to address the British public as "ye who like me not," but when the "lyric motions of the living soul" of that literature, which he and his gifted contemporaries have created, will be felt far beyond the limited circle which they at present influence. The fact that this magnificent literature is a product of the Victorian age does not favour the assumptions of the pulpiteers and pamphleteers who are continually taking "Ichabod" for their text. Every age, of course, has its peculiar vices, and it cannot be denied that the "brutalising influences" of our present "passionate material progress" are sufficiently dangerous to arouse the fears of those who desire that mankind should be "led to perfection," as Ruskin puts it. Material progress stimulates the population to concentrate in industrial centres, and education will have much to do before it can eradicate the vices characteristic of great cities. The bigger the city the greater appear to be the temptations to these vices. Still, it is questionable whether London, with its present population of between three and four millions, is proportionately more demoralised than it was in the days of the Regency or of the Restoration, when the population was far less. It is certainly not encouraging to read in the Metropolitan police intelligence that out of forty-eight prisoners charged at the Marylebone Police Court a few days before the mail left, no less than twenty-one were women, most of whom had sustained injuries through tumbling about the streets while in a state of helpless intoxication. We don't believe that drunkenness is so habitual as it used to be. Taking the whole of the population of England we are inclined to think there has been a decided improvement as regards the drinking habits of late. To get drunk is no longer considered a gentlemanly virtue, and in no decent society is intoxication tolerated. That this degrading vice, however, has been rather on the increase among women of the lower class must be admitted. Still, we should be sorry to think that because the number of women of this class convicted of drunkenness is on the increase that female intemperance generally is on the increase. If it is, the circumstance is a very melancholy one; for the prospect of a nation of drunken mothers and daughters may well give rise to the gravest apprehensions. So that we will lay the "flattering unction" to our souls that the increased number of convictions of female inebriates in the London Police Courts is to be attributed to the continual increase in population or to more strict police surveillance.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCT. 24.

THE first effect of the threatened telegraphic competition across the Atlantic has now been seen in a promise on the part of the old established company which has so long had a monopoly of the traffic, to reduce its tariff from three shillings a word to six pence a word. This, your readers will admit, is a wonderful change, but as a matter of fact, an explanation will somewhat reduce its importance. The company which now controls all the cables across the Atlantic is the Anglo-American, and it has four cables in good working order, one of these being what is called the Direct United States Cable, laid in 1873 for the very purpose of independent opposition. That opposition ceased two years since, when the two companies were amalgamated. Another competitive scheme, purely French, has now been started, under the auspices of the big Normandy cotton spinner, Pauyer-Quertier, who was once M. Thiers' Minister of Commerce, a man of no great means but able, and a bigoted Protectionist; and the Siemens here who made the Direct Cable already mentioned, have also made the new one which the Faraday is now laying. It is a very expensive affair, mainly because an enormous bonus is given to certain big French financial establishments which have guaranteed the requisite capital, so that a cable which should easily be manufactured and submerged for £1,200,000, involves the raising of no less than £2,000,000. A clear quarter of a million sterling is literally thrown away even after making liberal allowance for ordinary promotion expenses, and this quarter of a million may be said to be divided between the *concessionaire* and the capitalists who help him to float the enterprise. Now it is perfectly clear at the out-set that, if an undertaking with a capital of only £1,200,000, (which the Direct Company's was) can divide no more than 5 per cent., one with £2,000,000 can hardly be expected to divide more than 3. Accordingly the idea has always been that the new cable company was started not really for the purpose of independent working, but only to be bought off. The Anglo-American Company, however, has not fallen into the trap, if such it was, for the very good reason that "buying off" is not only an expensive but also an interminable process. If, they argue, they are constantly to be threatened with competition; the only safe course is to ruin the would-be competitors, so as to deter from any repetition of the experiment. This, therefore, is to be the course pursued with the Pauyer-Quertier project. As soon as the cable is laid and working the tariff is to be reduced to sixpence a word

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

LATEST FROM KABUL.

SIMLA, Nov. 13.

The Bala Hissar is being rapidly dismantled.

The destruction of gunpowder has commenced, but sufficient is being kept to meet all requirements.

On the 8th inst, General Baker with his force surrounded Indiki, a village in the Chardeh Valley. Between 40 and 50 soldiers were made prisoners, and information was received of the whereabouts of some sixty more. A quantity of arms was found there. A heavy fine of grain has been inflicted on the village.

General Macpherson had reconnoitred to the entrance of the Lughman Valley and found supplies and forage in abundance.

From Kurrum reports come that the Chakmanis have submitted to our terms.

EXECUTION OF MORE PRISONERS AT KABUL.

YAKUB KHAN AND THE MASSACRE OF THE EMBASSY.

ALLAHABAD, Nov 13.

KABUL, Nov. 6, THROUGH GANDAMUK, 11.—Seven more of the prisoners which were brought in by General Hugh Gough's force were hanged to-day. Many disbanded sepoys are reported to be lying hidden in the villages round Kabul. Every effort is being made to catch them, and much success is attending the searching parties in their endeavours. Thirty prisoners are now awaiting trial, many of whom were arrested only on suspicion.

The principal commission having examined nearly a hundred witnesses, a direct enquiry into Yakub Khan's personal connection with the massacre is now begun. Yakub still remains under a strong guard. The decision, as to the guilt of the Mustafi and other ministers, has not yet been given.

THE COURT OF INQUIRY ON THE STRANDING OF THE S. S. HINDUSTAN.

MADRAS, Nov. 13.

The Court of Inquiry have adjudged the stranding of the P. & O. S. S. Hindustan to the result of error of judgment on the part of the commander. The Court had under consideration the duty of suspending Captain Hazelwood's certificate, but looking to his long and useful services in his profession, to the certainty that nothing can add to the distress or mortification which the loss of this noble ship must entail on him, and that he must carry with him the reflection that he has been the chief agent in her destruction, the Court decided to restore his certificate to him. The certificates of all the other officers have been returned.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

OPINIONS OF THE RUSSIAN PRESS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 12.

The Russian Press interpret the speech made by Lord Beaconsfield at the Lord Mayor's banquet in a pacific sense in view of the forthcoming elections in Great Britain.

THE MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The British Mediterranean Squadron has received orders to proceed eastwards on the 16th instant.

The Vienna *Tagblatt* states that the Balkhan principalities have entered into an alliance against foreign intervention.

On and after the 1st of February all mails for the East will be sent via Paris and Modane.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

MALTA, Nov 12.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Alma, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left yesterday.

PORT SAID, Nov 12.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Arcot, homeward bound from the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left to-day.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed excited. Sarats strong.

The London Cotton market has been strong.

Fair Dholleras	5 7-16

The Manchester market has been firm, with hardening tendency inspired by Cotton, but buyers operate very cautiously.

7 lbs. Shirtings	6
8½ lbs. do.	7
3 per cent. Consols for account	97½
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	115
Bar Silver	53½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80
4 per cent. do.	87½

The sum of about £703,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for North America.

The *Pioneer* states that Colonel Thompson, attached to the Bombay harbour defences, has rejoined the N. W. Provinces, and is appointed Superintending Engineer, Second Circle.

It is officially notified that with the approval of the Government of India, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the formation of a Volunteer Rifle Corps in Sind, to be designated "The Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps."

The two chambers of Salsette and Bardes have almost unanimously voted in favour of the extinction of the medical practitioners for whom a new service was created at the expense of the village communities.

The official organ at Lisbon announced under the signature of Senhor Anselmo Braamcamp and Mr. Morrier that the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty was to come into force from the 6th inst., and three months after this date the first half-yearly instalment out of the four lakhs of rupees will be paid. Nothing, however, to this effect has yet been published by the Goa Government.

The perplexing delays and ingenious inconveniences of the Bombay Custom House and the Indian railways often extract howls of rage and despair from the unfortunate home passengers who have to submit to them. Here is the latest from Allahabad:—"We hear piteous complaints of the way passengers arriving in India by the last mail at Bombay were treated in reference to their luggage. Two huge barge-loads of boxes and portmanteaux were mixed up in confusion at the Custom House, with one *Baboo* to go through the mountain of ceremonies necessary to their release. Of course the unhappy claimants spent the whole day in wild struggles for their property. On the railway the trouble was incurred all over again, in consequence of the absurd complexities of the existing system with baggage. If no Indian railway train expected to have more than one passenger, the present system would merely be superfluous. As it is, the routine can only be adequately criticized in energetic phrases. 'I lost my temper,' writes a correspondent, 'the other day at the Ghazeabad station, on my way down from the hills, in consequence of the treatment of my luggage. I generally take life easily, and the last time I lost my temper was seven months ago—at the Ghaseabad station, going up to the hills.' Certainly journeys on Indian railways are apt to be very exasperating, if the passenger has more impediment than he can carry with him into his carriage."

His Highness the Pant Suchew of Bhore, being unable to maintain his police force in an efficient and satisfactory state, has, a Poona paper states, asked the Bombay Government to relieve him of the duty altogether.

The Agra paper asks what has become of the Ochneyra-Mutra Railway that was commenced as a famine work eighteen months ago. The line is only about fifteen miles long, and as the embankment is completed, a few rails and sleepers with their proportion of ballast, would place the sacred city of the Hindus in direct communication with Agra. But the effort is apparently too great for the local authorities to carry out. No engines and carriages will be required, as the Rajputana Railway could easily work the line. But the bonds of red tape are too strong for any such consummation, and passengers are painfully conveyed by shigram the whole way from Agra to Muttra as if such a thing as a railway were an unheard of institution. The Hattras-Muttra line already pays the interest on its outlay, so that the neglect to complete the Agra-Muttra one is unpardonable.

Here is an account of an "accident" which the paper (a native journal) that publishes it would have given a different complexion to if the man who struck the blow had happened to have been of another colour:—"Another coolie killed from the effects of a blow! Another native assaulted. He was slapped on the face, the force of the slap knocked him down, the fall ruptured his enlarged spleen, and he died on the spot. But the assaulter was not a European; this time the offender is a native. A wholesale tobacconist of the Mirat bazaar, who, dissatisfied with the manner in which the coolie was doing his work, hit him across the face. The coolie fell and never rose from the ground. We hear that the people of Mirat are excited in consequence of the arrest of the tobacconist, as the coolie's death was purely accidental."

The following particulars about affairs in the Naga Hills have reached the Allahabad paper by post from Samaguting:—"Mr. Damant, on the evening of 9th October, arrived at Kohima from visiting the out-posts at Dimapur, Samaguting, and Piphima. Learning that the Konoma Nagas had lately received some ammunition from Manipur, he deputed a sub-inspector to the village, who returned with the information that the report was correct. The Political Officer left Kohima with a guard of 80 men on 13th, and encamped for the night at the neighbouring village of Jotsoma. Next morning he marched to Konoma, where he arrived at 10 a. m. Though advised not to go to Konoma by some friendly Nagas he pooh-poohed the advice, and considered his influence would suffice to settle affairs. On arrival at the village door, firing commenced, and soon he and his guard (40 men) were overpowered and killed. The Nagas then swarmed down the hill and dispersed the remainder of the guard, many of whom were killed on their way back to Kohima by the Jotsoma Nagas; only 15 reached Kohima and 1 man Piphima. Jotsoma, Konoma, and Akhola or Kohima with several smaller villages combined and surrounded the Kohima stockade, but not before Mr. Hinde from Wokha marched into Kohima with 50 men. The garrison of Kohima now consisted of about 130 men and a number of camp-followers, women, and children. Provisions were short, and water, which is brought from a stream one and a half miles distant by aqueduct, had been cut off. A letter arrived at Samaguting, dated 21st, asking for relief soon, as only supplies for 15 days were in hand. Colonel Johnstone, with a large force of Manipuris, about 2,000, ought to reach Kohima on the 26th October, and 150 men of 43rd, under Major Evans, will be at Samaguting on the 23rd, ready to proceed to the relief if the siege is not raised before. Mozema is said to be against us, but this is somewhat doubtful. They have a Naik of the 43rd, one of Mr. Damant's guard, in their village, and have promised to produce him safe and well. Weather splendid. Only three Nagas reported killed at Konoma, which shows how injudicious our movements were. Mr. Damant's head is in Konoma and his body not recovered."

There has been considerable comment excited by the Duke of Buckingham's action in regard to several officials of long service under the Madras Government, to wit Mr. Burrows, who "only by proposing to resign, finally obtained a tardy acknowledgment of his services, and definite confirmation as head of the Municipal Commission;" Colonel De Courcy Scott, late officiating Superintendent of the Survey, as to whose treatment by the Duke a contemporary remarks:—"By his (the Duke's) fatal policy of haggling, and his contempt for the personal interests and feelings of Colonel Scott, he had driven away an officer whose services he could ill afford to lose;" and Colonel Rogers, R. E., who, having declined to take command of the Revenue Survey upon a salary of Rs. 1,500 a month—Rs. 500 less than the sum formerly allotted to the holder of that office, and pointed to the fact that his application for furlough at home was already before Government, received in answer the following gracious message:—"Your application for leave is refused, and you will accept the appointment." The Allahabad paper "comes down" heavily upon the Duke in this connection, and concludes an article on the subject as follows:—"With cases of this kind, unhappily frequent, the unpopularity of the Governor of Madras can scarcely be wondered at. His entire disregard for the feelings of all beneath his authority, and the rough discourtesy with which his official communications are pregnant, give rise no doubt to dissatisfaction which his measures themselves might not otherwise provoke. In any circumstances, the undisguised assumption of supreme authority by a Governor of an Indian Presidency, possessing no particular talent, absolutely wanting in knowledge of the country and the duties of its administration, and with only the prestige of the English Peerage to support him, can scarcely fail to excite grave private rancour, and the utmost public disapprobation."

A good deal of illicit distilling of spirits and a considerable amount of opium smuggling has been going on for some time in British Burma; and in some parts opium-eating has become a common practice. The Chief Commissioner intends shortly to submit a draft Excise Bill for the consideration of the Government of India.

The Rangoon Volunteers are to have a camp of exercise at Christmas at Engseau, eight miles from the city. The Government offers a free passage to the camp to all volunteers, and free rations will be given to those who sleep in camp.

From private letters from Rangoon we (*Indian Daily News*) learn that the Burmese Envoy arrived at Thayetmyo on the 28th October. He was asked by the authorities there—acting under orders from the Government of India—whether he had come with full powers from the King of Burma to treat with the British Government, or whether he was simply a messenger. If he had full powers he was to proceed to Rangoon, otherwise he could not be permitted to continue his journey. It then turned out he had no powers whatever, but was merely the bearer of a royal letter, a copy of which he handed to the Deputy Commissioner at Thayetmyo, and finding himself baulked, the envoy returned to Minhla, as he said, for further orders. A translation of King Theebaw's letter to the Viceroy was brought to Calcutta by Friday's mail. In this despatch, the King complains very bitterly of the conduct of Mr. St. Barbe and other officers, and of the sudden and uncalled for manner in which the Residency broke up, thereby causing a great panic, and, as he says, ruining trade at a time when the two countries—Burma and England—were on the most peaceful and friendly terms. The letter contains neither hint nor suggestion of the King's desire to submit, or to heal the breach he has caused, and is simply an *acte d'accusation* against the Indian Government.

An amusing translation from the Burmese Mutiny Act appears in the *Rangoon Gazette* in the shape of 16 rules to be followed by the King of Burmah's "brave warriors," as he terms them. The preamble states that he has always paid them regularly, and therefore he, the "Lord of Golden Senses, and Great Sovereign of this Universe," calls upon them to go through drill exercises daily, wear their uniform or "war jackets" completely buttoned up and their "war trousers" "neither too long nor too short, but selected so to properly suit the wearer." Guns, swords, spears, and helments are not to be allowed to be rusty or dirty, but are to be cleaned daily to look like bright new iron or copper. Drills are to take place daily from 6 till 9 a. m., in the palace precincts, and chewing betel-nut or smoking cheroots, or complaining of hunger or thirst, or leaving the ranks on any pretext is for bidden. The drill is not to be "as instructors wish each in his own way," but the mode is to be properly arranged and recorded by the Superior High Court, so as to be easy of explanation and comprehension to the men. The conclusion is perhaps the most amusing portion of the whole. Any one of the men failing to abide by these 16 rules, or being guilty of a breach in any one of them, the punishments in every case shall be that the adjutant shall receive ten cuts with a cane, the lieutenant 15, and the sergeant 20. What the poor warriors themselves are to get is not stated; but if the rules are carried out in their integrity The Shaw's officers should at any rate become smart at their work, seeing that they are to receive seven punishments for the transgressions of the rank and file.

One more of the threepenny London "dailies" is to be reduced to a penny, namely, the *Morning Advertiser*. The change is to begin on the 1st January. The publicans were consulted as to the advisability of the step, and reported favourably on it.

The umpires have not yet been able to complete their story of the night attack by the torpedo flotilla at Portsmouth, but sufficient has now been ascertained by actual examination to justify us in giving the victory to Capt. Ramsay and his Royal Engineer submarine miners. The Bloodhound, gunboat, was blown up by observation mines, after having succeeded in passing through the boom (in which a gap of 100ft. was discovered) and before she could lay her countermines. The Lightning, in spite of the ostensive arrangement for the protection of her propeller, was found to have been hung up in the defenders' nets with a foul screw. One steam launch was similarly disabled, four were put out of action by Artillery fire, while the sixth and last was blown up by the small line of observation mines which were fired from the eastern bastion of Fort Monckton. The tests of the Royal Engineers have shown that out of 32 electro-contact mines, no fewer than 24 are uninjured. It is quite true that the enemy cut many of the cables with their rakes and creepers, but they were merely dummies which had been laid down on purpose for the attacking party to expend their creepers upon. Considering that the sea was as smooth as a mill-pond, the miners are well contented with the success which fell to the defence. Had the weather been rougher, the enemy would have suffered much more, with less cost to the protecting works. The electric light was of immense advantage to the defenders, for not only did it reveal the presence of the assailing craft, but it seems to have blinded and bewildered those in command of them.

KANDAHAR FIELD FORCE.
THE SHAHJUI AFFAIR.

CAMP SHAHJUI, October, 25.

The day after I posted my last letter we moved on to Naurak some eight miles; but finding supplies scarce there, we only stayed one night, moving on next morning to Tazi, where we encamped in a rather pretty place, the river Sanga passing through a deep gorge, a waterfall and trees adding to the view. The date of our arrival at Tazi was the 10th October, and it was General Hughes's intention to remain there until further orders, or until forage and supplies began to fail. Here, on the 17th, the General received the news of the capture of Kabul, a letter being sent down the road by General Hills. About the same time the General received information that one Sahib Jan was collecting men with the idea of attacking the camp. Sahib Jan, a Tokhi Ghilzai chief, made himself particularly obnoxious in Shere Ali's time, and after several attempts and failures to catch the freebooter he was at length apprehended and imprisoned in Kabul, whence he managed to escape at the time of the late Amir's departure from the city. He and his followers have been the cause of great trouble to the inhabitants of this district and the country round; they have been "requisitioning" and looting the villages freely, and all the headmen who came in to General Hugh expressed their willingness to cooperate in an attempt to seize him. Amongst the chiefs who came in were Ahmed Jan Khan, with two cousins of his, all three being also cousins of Mahomed Aslam Khan, who was made Governor of Khelat-i-Ghilzai when our troops left it last spring. These men are opposed to Yakub Khan, the grievance being that their fathers were put to death by Shere Ali, some years ago, at Ghazni. Mahomed Aslam Khan did not remain long at Khelat-i-Ghilzai. When he found that Yakub Khan's accession was confirmed by the British Government, he thought he was in danger, and retired to the hills. Now that the government of the country is in our hands, he and his relations are anxious to make terms with us. Under the circumstances I think Hughes obtained a great deal of information from Ahmed Jan Khan, who gave such detailed particulars, that the truth of the story could no longer be doubted. Through his agency scales were set to work, and it was discovered that Sahib Jan had already collected some hundreds of men, and was expecting additions to his force daily.

At mid-day, on the 24th, spies reported that an attack would be made on the camp during the night, whereupon General Hughes decided on the following line of action. First two men were sent off at 6 p.m. to find out what the enemy were about; they were to be back by midnight. The idea of marching forward to attack Sahib Jan had been considered, and was to have been acted on that very night; but the movement was kept secret, and only a majority of officers in camp, and most of us only heard of it that evening. Notwithstanding the circumstantial evidence that the enemy would appear that night, the General issued his orders at 6 p.m. for the entire movement to take place, the troops to be ready at 12 and to march at 1-30 a.m.; for he calculated that Sahib Jan would avoid the main road, while our troops by marching up it, would throw out *vedettes*, which would give prompt information of the enemy's approach, and so, by judicious manœuvring, take them in flank while they were about to attack the camp. There was some doubt as to whether Ahmed Jan Khan could be trusted with a knowledge of this scheme; but for the proper working of it, he was found necessary, and his service is gratifying to record, as he admitted that he kept his promises well. He was highly pleased with the idea of going to attack Sahib Jan, and declared his willingness to give the fullest assistance.

At about 12-30 a. m. the two men returned to camp; they had been to within a quarter of a mile of the enemy, the men were collected. They reported that the attack on our camp had been postponed until next night, and that the enemy had pickets thrown out at some distance along the road, the main body being at the village of Sahibjui. Colonel Kennedy, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, was accordingly placed in command of the following mixed force:—Two mountain guns, 11-11 Royal Artillery under Major Harris; 150 sabres, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, under Major Lance; 250 rifles, 59th Regiment, under Capt. in Sartoris; and 100 2nd Beluchis under a native officer. His instructions were to capture the leaders, if possible, and disarm followers; but if the enemy showed fight, to use his own discretion in giving them *quid pro quo*.

The little force was ready at midnight, and we started at 1-30 a. m. The moon had set; but though the stars were bright, it was not light enough to make progress easy or comfortable along the bad road, intersected by nullahs and watercourses. It was bitterly cold also in the minimum temperature being registered at Tazi as 50°; and one felt for the cavalry, whose duties compelled them to remain mounted, walking being decidedly more comfortable. After marching about eight miles we came within sight of the enemy's picket fires; and many of us then, for the first time, really believed in the possibility of a "scrimmage;" for false alarms have been so numerous. There was now some slight appearance of dawn in the east, and we halted until the light increased. Half of the cavalry were in front, led by Captain Broome up this moment, but the Beluchis were now ordered to the van. It being my lot to remain further behind, I did not see what took place; but those who were impatient to smell powder were soon delighted to hear shots exchanged, followed by a rush of cavalry, to-ho-ing the flight and pursuit of the picket. The pace was now quickened in order to reach a *kotal* about a mile off, where there was some idea the enemy might be posted. But the shadows were fast disappearing, the sun rising behind the Sanga hills, and we soon saw that this ridge was occupied by the advanced party of cavalry. On reaching this *kotal*, which the regular Khelat-i-Ghilzai and Ghazni road skirts, we looked down on the wide valley which was spread out before us with the enemy, who had white standards flying and drums beating. On the right, about a mile off, was the village of Shahjui; but further on villages were dotted all about the valley of the Samux being at this place certainly ten miles wide, practically building it on both sides. As we halted on the ridge we saw the enemy slowly advancing towards us, and the following disposition of our force was made:—Two troops of cavalry were thrown out to the left, the further being at least four miles off, under Captain Sartoris there, the shot and shell of Sahib Jan's men failing short of this party. A second party under Major Lance. The 59th men extended also on the ridge, supported by the Beluchis, and the mountain guns were brought up on the right of the ridge. A few of the cavalry were thrown out on the right flank, so that the valley might be considered defended right across. A few shots were fired by the infantry at long range; but no movement amongst the enemy was observed until the first shell fired, when there was a decided effect produced, as they began to cheer off towards their right. The two guns continued shelling them, and shortly afterwards advanced, followed and supported by the infantry, causing the enemy to continue their flank movement until they approached the hills on our left. The two bodies of our cavalry were manœuvred in order to induce them to come to close quarters, but all to no avail; they retired up the valley, keeping near the hills. The guns and infantry were hurried up after them as fast as possible, shells being fired at them whenever the range was short enough; but their movements were too rapid for the mountain battery to overtake them. This went on for some five miles, until a large village, called Holan Robat, was approached. This village was bounded by a series of sloping hill-ocks, from the crest of which the enemy showed themselves here and there. In the meantime Captain Broome's cavalry came on in a straight line parallel to the hills on our left, while Major Lance worked round her testing the enemy's left flank. At the end of the village and of the ridges above mentioned was a small conical little hill, about 100 feet high, but very steep. On this appeared a few men, who planted two standards. A shell or two caused their disappearance, except that now and again they popped their heads up. The main body, who apparently objected to be led on by the cavalry manœuvres, about this time almost disappeared behind the conical hill and sloped beside it. The guns were got into position at about 600 yards from the hill, and some shells were sent at and over it. While this was being done, the 59th had extended in skirmishing order in front of the village, and they soon silenced the *jezails* that were being fired at us; and there was a sort of pause in the action. Major Lance's squadron was now close to the guns, the conical hill appeared deserted, and we began to think the foe was shedding behind the village, when suddenly they appeared from the back of the "cone," and charged at full gallop towards Captain Broome's men. They came on most pluckily, led by Sahib Jan himself. He was dressed in green, and was calling out, "Sahib Jan is coming," and those who were looking on could not but admire the way in which they rushed to the attack over the very rough ground. Captain Broome now pretended to retire; he handled his men most splendidly, and got them into action in perfect order, though many of them must have been sorely tempted to rush into the fray. It was soon apparent that this manœuvre was skilfully planned: when the enemy had been enticed far enough, Major Lance was on their flank in a twinkling, Captain Broome "fronted" again, and the affair was very soon broken up into a series of personal encounters in which all the officers of the cavalry were more or less engaged, Lieutenants Young and Bird-wood and Rose doing good service in their respective spheres, as well as did their two seniors above named. Captain Broome's horse was shot under him, and he received a sword-cut on the head, for he was at one time engaged with three assailants. The chance of these Ghazis, of course, irregular, the fleetest horses amongst them soon showing in front of the others; but there is no doubt that their advance was most determined. This cavalry engagement was no light matter for the 2nd Punjab Cavalry. One man was killed on the spot, and no less than 27 severely wounded—four dangerously and 10 severely, while no less than 12 horses were lost or disabled. Of the enemy 15 bodies were found on the ground, including that of Sahib Jan, who, when hotly pursued, begged for quarter. Sartoris, who had been left behind, was ordered to push forward to the pursuit. The jemadar engaged with him (the same man, by the way, who cut down the murderer of Lieutenant Willis, R.A., in the city of Kandahar), did not spare him, and I saw his body afterwards, with frightful marks of the sabre upon it. I have here mention that letters from different *maliks* were found on his person, most of them urging him not to persevere in his foolhardy intention of attacking us. It is impossible to guess at the number of the enemy wounded, but it must have been considerable. Our cavalry were too much fatigued after their long march to pursue the fugitives far; besides which the leader was slain, and it did not seem worth while or even fair to outflown wretches who had been incited by *maulahs* to join in such an enterprise. Four or five prisoners were taken, who declared they had no feeling against us, but who were urged to join Sahib Jan's standard by these priests.

This was not the end of the day's work. The two standards were still flying on the top of the "cone," and a pair of us head to visit them now and again, as the occupants of it kept over to see what was going on. It was evidently necessary that these men should be dislodged and the standards removed, otherwise the villagers and our allies, Ahmed Jan Khan & Co., would come under the effect of failure. A sergeant of the 59th took two shots at the head of one of the men, and at the second shot hit him at 600 yards range. But there were several men there, some twenty it is believed, and several methods were tried to induce them to come down. The headman of the village was asked if he thought they would surrender if their lives were promised them; but he replied that they would not believe in our promises, and that they had made up their minds to "die die." The battery firing "common shell" was then brought up, and one of these well pitched—its effects were afterwards discovered—to one of the bodies being evidently killed by a fragment. It was finally determined to take the place by assault; and for this purpose Captain Sartoris, with eight of his company (59th Regiment), advanced slowly up the hill, their progress being covered by others of the 59th and Beluchees, who kept firing at the top, to prevent the enemy from showing himself till the last moment. To encourage this was an anxious time; as indeed it must have been to the little storming party. We saw Captain Sartoris a couple of yards in advance and to the right of his men, sword in hand nearing the top of the cone. Directly the Ghazis (for there is no doubt these were fanatics, who had determined to kill some of us, or die in the attempt, as desperate men they) saw him they darted out from their place of concealment—a sort of basin dug out from the apex of the cone—and sprang down on the soldiers like fiends. Captain Sartorius guarded the first *tulwar* cut with his revolver which he had in his left hand, receiving a nasty cut in so doing. He and one of his sail-nts closed, and tumbled together to the bottom of the hill. He received another wound on the right hand, losing his sword. Neither of the antagonists was disabled; luckily Sartorius was up first, and seizing a rifle with fixed bayonet which he found on the ground near him, he managed to transfix the Ghazi, who, however, in spite of this, stooped down and, with his dying effort, picked up a stone which he flung in Sartorius's face. When the Afghans rushed over the top, the 59th men, who behaved admirably, met them first with a volley and then with the bayonet, and in this manner despatched most of them, one soldier losing his life, however; he received a terrific *tulwar* wound through the skull. Some two or three of the enemy ran down the back of the hill, but in so doing were wounded by the fire of the soldiers on the adjacent slope: 14 dead bodies were found at the foot of the hill. To the onlookers, at about 800 yards, there appeared to be a sudden collision on the brow of the hill, followed by a simultaneous rolling down intertwined and assailing, for it was so steep that the slightest impetus from above prevented ascent. Two men of the 59th were in this way slightly bruised; but except the poor fellow who was killed, none were wounded. The coolness and pluck displayed by this handful of men and their leader, in what was undoubtedly a very awkward business, is worthy of the greatest praise; and I have no doubt that Captain Sartorius will be recommended for some special mark of favour. This brilliant affair ended the day's proceedings, as far as fighting was concerned; the head men of the villages around came out to Colonel Kennedy, and expressed their great satisfaction with the results. This man, Sahib Jan, had been a freebooter in Shere Ali's time; had been caught and imprisoned in Kabul, but managed to escape when the late Amir found it necessary to leave his capital, and returned to his old practices, and they declared that while he was about there was no peace for them.

We returned across the valley to our camp, reaching it about 4 p.m., and finding General Hughes and the rest of his force just in from their march to join us. It is needless to say how we enjoyed our breakfast, as we had not had time to look for or get saddle soon that day. Next day we halted, and I believe it was the General's intention to remain some few days there, but a special messenger arrived that evening from Kandahar, bringing orders from General Stewart for a force to be sent to Ghilzai at once. I am finishing this letter hurriedly on the evening of the 26th, having marched this morning from Shahjui to Tazi, and as I have an opportunity of sending it by the above-mentioned *sowar*, who is to return with despatches to General Stewart, I am somewhat hurried, and I beg your indulgence if I have not been clear in my details.

I may add that every native who speaks of the affair agrees that we have done good service to Ahmed Jan Khan, and when he found that Yakub Khan's accession was confirmed by the British Government, he thought he was in danger, and retired to the hills. Now that the government of the country is in our hands, he and his relations are anxious to make terms with us. Under the circumstances I think Hughes obtained a great deal of information from Ahmed Jan Khan, who gave such detailed particulars, that the truth of the story could no longer be doubted. Through his agency scales were set to work, and it was discovered that Sahib Jan had already collected some hundreds of men, and was expecting additions to his force daily.

At mid-day, on the 24th, spies reported that an attack would be made on the camp during the night, whereupon General Hughes decided on the following line of action. First two men were sent off at 6 p.m. to find out what the enemy were about; they were to be back by midnight. The idea of marching forward to attack Sahib Jan had been considered, and was to have been acted on that very night; but the movement was kept secret, and only a majority of officers in camp, and most of us only heard of it that evening. Notwithstanding the circumstantial evidence that the enemy would appear that night, the General issued his orders at 6 p.m. for the entire movement to take place, the troops to be ready at 12 and to march at 1-30 a.m.; for he calculated that Sahib Jan would avoid the main road, while our troops by marching up it, would throw out *vedettes*, which would give prompt information of the enemy's approach, and so, by judicious manœuvring, take them in flank while they were about to attack the camp. There was some doubt as to whether Ahmed Jan Khan could be trusted with a knowledge of this scheme; but for the proper working of it, he was found necessary, and his service is gratifying to record, as he admitted that he kept his promises well. He was highly pleased with the idea of going to attack Sahib Jan, and declared his willingness to give the fullest assistance.

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The resolution was then put, and carried.

Mr. J. O. Surtees proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors for their management of the affairs of the company. He was one of those who were of opinion that, if they really had good men, who carried the bank faithfully through bad times, and managed it well, they were entitled to good remuneration. (Cheers.) They had had low rates of exchange, and as the directors had been able to keep the business in a favourable condition they deserved the sincere thanks of the shareholders. (Cheers.)

Mr. W. Page said he had great pleasure in seconding the resolution, and fully endorsing all that had fallen from Mr. Surtees.

The resolution was put, and carried.

The Chairman: Gentlemen, I have to thank you for this mark of confidence, and will take this opportunity of expressing our obligations to the chief manager and officers for our success. (Hear, hear.)

LAWSON V. LABOUCHERE.

(*Evening Standard.*)

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette."

The Alderman.—What question will you now put to Mr. Lawson

Mr. Labouchere.—It is this—If a person makes certain menaces, for instance, that he will strike another person if certain circumstances occurred, and these circumstances do occur, and he does not fulfil his threat, do you not think he is acting in a cowardly manner?

Mr. Lawson—Yes.

Do you consider that if you had sent a message such as Mr. Montagu Williams dictated to Mr. Stephens, and if I had reopened the matter, you would have acted in a cowardly manner in not punishing me?—Yes, undoubt

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c., &c.

AT 11 A.M.

1 strong bay chesnut pony, height 13-1, age 5 years.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and risk of A. H. Bharuchy,

A KASE "Europa."

On a day to be hereafter fixed, Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cumballa Hill the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood richly carved F. P. household furniture (made to order) best electro-plated crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany grand square pianoforte by S. Rose and Co., an English-built 4 seated open carriage, an English-built glass panelled miniature brougham, a pair of handsome fast-trotting Tey Australian horses; a fast-trotting chesnut Cape horse, sets of single and double harness (if not previously disposed of by private sale), large pier glasses in gilt frames, English brass bedsteads, rich table ornaments, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of John Macpherson, Esq., barrister-at-Law.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

N.B.—The plants will be sold at 8-30 a.m. on the same day.

Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 20th inst., at 1 p.m., at Parwaddy, Malabar Hill, the valuable rosewood and teakwood Madras pattern household furniture by Daschamps, also, the best plated ware, crockery and glassware, a fine-tone full-sized slate billiard table with lamp, cues, &c., by "John Bennett & Co.," the property of Colonel J. A. M. Macdonald, and if not previously disposed of by private sale, a four-seated landau, and a small Stanhope phaeton, two pairs of Bay Australian horses and one half-bred English mare, a collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

N.B.—The plants will be sold at 6.30 a.m. on the same day.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th November, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Cumballa Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood French polished richly carved household furniture, best electroplated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome large Japanese vases, large pier glasses, parian and bronze figures, large fish pond with fish, 1 English-built serviceable strong mail phaeton convertible into Waggonette, by Kesterton, (if not previously disposed of by private sale) a collection of rare English, Japanese and China birds, monkeys, stag, deer, &c., first rate pictures, rich table ornaments, a large collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of W. A. Glazebrook, Esq., proceeded to Europe.

Catalogues published and the property is now on view are.

N. B.—The plants will be sold at 6 a. m. on the same day.

GREAT SALE OF BOOKS.

On TUESDAY next, the 25th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, a very valuable library of choice and rare books, consisting of over 3,000 volumes. The sale will take place in the upper saloons of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

Catalogues will be published and due intimation will be given when the books are on view.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

Berthens' patent collapsible life boat, weight 50 lbs., length 7 ft., breadth 2½ ft., useful for fishing and shooting excursions.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 99, Malabar Hill, the very handsome and handsome mahogany household furniture, best electroplated ware by Elkington, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet toned solid mahogany bonden grand 7 octave piano (horse hair) by Collard and Collard (made expressly to order) a first rate full-sized slate billiard table with cues, balls, lamps, &c, by "BENNETT," a mahogany 4-seated landau, a small eight side board, with glass mirror, an elegant single-seated brougham by Laurie and Marner, in excellent order, the property of J. Groom, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

On FRIDAY, next, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Breach Candy, the valuable and handsome carved French polished blackwood household furniture, best lateaware, rich crockery and glassware, 1 first rate full sized slate billiard table with lamps, balls, cues, &c., by "Burroughes and Watts" six light hanging and stand lamps, &c., &c., the property of R. D. Cairns, Esq., absenting his residence.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 14th November 1879.

NOTICES.

HIGH TEST
KEROSENE OIL,
150° Fire Test.
120° " "
TUDOR & COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.

KHAMGAON STATE RAILWAY.

THE Public are hereby informed that the KHAMGAON STATE RAILWAY will be RE-OPENED for GOODS and OACHING TRAFFIC on and from the 15th November. The running of Trains will be as under :—

Down Trains.			Up Trains.		
Stations.	On Week days and Sundays.		Stations.	On Week days and Sundays.	
	Mix.	Mix.		Mix.	Mix.
	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.
Jalamb, Dep. ...	10 30	6 0	Khamgaon, Dep.	8 45	4 15
Khamgaon, Ar.	11 15	6 45	Jalamb, Ar.....	9 30	5 0

See also public Time Bills exhibited at Stations. Further information can be obtained at the Stations, or from the undersigned.

By Order,
W. J. CHAMBERLAIN,
Traffic Superintendent.

Ahmednagar, 5th November 1879.

In the MATTER of the NICOL PRESS and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

OWING to the DEWALI HOLIDAYS, the SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION of the whole of the Land, Mill Buildings, Machinery, Stores and other property of the above Company, situate at Colaba, is POSTPONED from SATURDAY, the 15th of November to SATURDAY the 22nd day of November, instant, at four o'clock p.m., AT THE OFFICE of Mr. JOHN GORDON, the Liquidator, at Nos. 17 and 18, Rampart Row, Fort, unless previously sold by private contract.

The sale will be made subject to the sanction of the High Court and to certain particulars and conditions of sale, copies of which can be obtained at the Office of the undersigned at any time during the fortnight next preceding the day of sale.—Dated this 1st day of November, 1879.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Solicitors to the Liquidator.

BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

WHEREAS it has been brought to the Notice of the Company that the pure transparent block Ice manufactured by the Company is supplied to Steamers and Vessels in the Harbour as American Ice at six annas a pound. Notice is hereby given to Owners, Agents and Captains of Vessels that this Company's ICE can be PROCURED through Dubashes in any quantity at the rate of

HALF AN ANNA A POUND.

A stock of Ice is always kept on hand, and large Orders to the extent of several tons can be executed and will be delivered at any of the Bunders free of charge within two hours after the receipt of the Order.

The Ice is frozen in solid transparent blocks, ten inches thick, and weighing 5 cwt each. These blocks can be divided on the premises into smaller sizes to meet the convenience of customers.

Applicants for large quantities are requested to apply to the Manager at the Company's Factory, Mody Bay.

Ice is also sold at the following depôts :—Crawford Market, Pydhonee and Byculla.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents,
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, Limited.

FOURTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1879.

PRICE Rs. 5; *With Postage*, Rs. 5-2.

Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PART I.

HISTORY, STATISTICS AND DESCRIPTION.

CONTENTS

Map of Bombay.
Map of India.
Almanack, 1879.
Geography and History of the Island.
Population.
Trade and Industry.
Government and Revenue (Imperial, Provincial, and Municipal).
Descriptive Account of Bombay and the Principal Objects of Interest in and about the City.
Descriptive Account of the Principal Festivals held in Bombay.
Excursions from Bombay.
Movements of the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Co. during 1879. (Outward Route).
Do. (Homeward Route).
Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to Places in India and Abroad.
Tonga Dawks.
G. I. P. Railway.
B. B. and C. I. Railway.
Through Train from Bombay to Ahmedabad, &c. and *vice versa*.
Through Train between Bombay and Madras.
Through Train between Madras and Bombay.
Through Train between Bombay and Calcutta.
Through Train between Calcutta and Bombay.
Through Trains from Bombay to Delhi, Lahore and Mooltan.
Through Trains from Mooltan, Lahore, and Delhi to Bombay.
Steam Navigation Companies.
Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, Cabs, etc.
Palanquin Fares and Rates of Tram way Fares.
Rates of Boat Fares for Bombay Harbour.

PART II.—BOMBAY DIRECTORY

CONTENTS.

Alphabetical Index to Names.
Official Directory—
Government of Bombay.
Political Department.
Staff Officers employed under the Government of Bombay.
Miscellaneous Civil Appointments.
Foreign Consuls at Bombay.
Public Works Department.
Military Appointments.
Division, District, Brigade, and Station Staff.
Distribution of the Bombay Army.
Bombay Volunteer Rifles.
Land Revenue Department.
Registration Department.
Marine Department.
Financial Department.
Miscellaneous Establishment.
Judicial Department.
Educational Department.
Customs Department.
Telegraph Department.
General Post Office.
Indian Stamp Table on Promissory Notes.
Bills of Exchange.
Fixed Stamp duties.
Discount Table (English Money.)
Discount Table Indian Money.)
Indian Money Table.
Foreign Coins, with Comparative Values.
Exchange and Overland Money Order Table.
Municipality of Bombay.
Bombay Christian Burial Board.
Presidency Magistrates' Courts.
Bombay Jail—House of Correction.
Mercantile Directory—
Bombay Chamber of Commerce.
Leading Mercantile Firms in Bombay.
Bank.
Miscellaneous Professions and Trades.
Public Offices and Institutions.
Fort Street Office Directory.
General Street Directory of European Inhabitants.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE,
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£2,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£800,000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
London Office, 52, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL PAID UP—£1,500,000.
BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.

No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account.

BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, and on the Branches and Agencies of the Corporation at Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Mauritius, Port Elizabeth, Melbourne, Sydney, and New Zealand.

Circular Notes are also issued for the use of Travellers negotiable in all towns of importance throughout the world.

The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.

Office Hours from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. Saturdays from 10 to 1.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

RESERVE FUND—£150,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY,	PENANG,	HONGKONG.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.	MANILA.
AKYAB.	BATAVIA.	SHANGHAI.
RANGOON.	SOURABAYA.	HANKOW.

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY

GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE, LONDON BANKERS, FRANCE AND GERMANY, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;
NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly Balances, up to Rs. One Lac, but no interest allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY

ARE RECEIVED AT CALL ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION, AND FOR FIXED PERIODS AS FOLLOWS :—

6 months' notice	4	per cent. per annum.
12 "	5	"

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

C. J. SHARP, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows :—

Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal,	4	per cent.
Do,	do.	12	do.	do.	5	"

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 1st December 1877.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE: 65, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED.

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON, | On IRELAND,
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS,
And also on all the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA.

If desired, the Bank will send the Drafts direct to the party whose address is given.

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT available in all parts of the world are issued for the use of Travellers.

CUSTOMERS' SECURITIES are taken charge of, Dividends collected, and Investments and Sales of all descriptions of Securities effected.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal
Interest will be allowed .....at 5 p. ct. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. 4 do.

All letters should be addressed, and Roondies made payable, to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. W. JONES,
Bombay Agent.

BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS.
ESTABLISHED 1858.

THE FOUNDRY, FITTING, SMITHS' and BOILER-MAKERS' DEPARTMENTS are each under skilled European supervision and fitted with the best Machinery for high class work and quick despatch.

Estimates for every description of Iron and Brass work will be forwarded on application.

Machinery of all kinds imported through our Home Agent.

RICHARDSON & Co.
Works and Offices, Nesbit Lane, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive OFFERS up to the 20th November, 1879, for the PURCHASE of the MYRABOLAN or HIRDA CROP of the Kanara and Belgaum Collectorates, for the season beginning with the 1st November, 1879, and ending with the 30th April, 1880.

The following exhibits the quantities, more or less, likely to be available for sale, and the Depôts at which delivery will be made :—

KANARA DISTRICT.

1 Kadra Bunder Depôt about 3,000 candies of 560 lbs. each.
2 Coompa Bunder about 1,600 do. do. do.
3 Honawar Bunder about 900 do. do. do.

BELGAUM DISTRICT.

Bidi Taluka. About 4,000 Candies of 560 lbs. each.	Belgaum Taluka. About 1,500 Candies of 560 lbs. each.
1 Khanapur Depôt,	1 Katgali Depôt.
2 Hemergad do.	2 Wagade do.
3 Sitawadeh do.	3 Kinleh do.
4 Gooji do.	4 Jaybur do.
5 Watre do.	5 Hajgoli do.
6 Shiroli do.	6 Mawlungeh do.
7 Gotgali do.	7 Kilawade do.
8 Chapoli do.	8 Pine do.
9 Jamboti do.	9 Kalmguleh do.
10 Kankumbi do.	10 Gulawadeh do.
11 Kongle, do.	11 Waggireh do.
	12 Ooragum do.
	13 Nagoli do.
	14 Chandgad do.
	15 Sundi do.
	16 Chicheni do.

N. B.—The Myrabolans may be taken by carts direct from the Depôts of the Belgaum Collectorate to the Vingoria bunder, via the Amboghat Road, excepting from 3 Depôts which are situated from 2 to 5 miles from the roads and to which they are usually taken by pack bullocks.

TERMS.

1. Offers to be written in English must specify the rate offered per candy of 560 lbs. weight, and not be for a lesser quantity than the collection at any one of the Bunder Depôts, shown, or group of village Depôts in a Taluka (Bidi or Belgaum.)

2. A Deposit of Rupees 1,500 for each Bunder Depôt and group of Taluka Depôts must be paid at once on acceptance of offer when the usual agreement will have to be entered into.

3. The Myrabolans or Hirda must be taken without selection, and as they arrive at the Bunders or Depôts they must be weighed, put into bags, paid for and taken charge of at once.

For further particulars application may be made to the Conservator of Forests, Southern Division, addressed to Belgaum, where also final offers may be sent.

W. PEYTON, Lieut-Colonel,
Conservator of Forests, Southern Division.
Conservator's Office, Southern Division Camp, Yellapur, Canara Districts, 28th October 1879.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow Street.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.

JUST RECEIVED A SMALL PARCEL OF REAL HAVANNAHS.

In perfect bouquet and condition.

An early application is respectfully advised.

PRICE LIST.

El Buen Fumar	per Box of 100	Rs.	22
La Sin Rival, *Londres*.....	"	"	24
La Sin Rival, *Operas*.....	"	"	28
La Confederacion.....	"	"	28
La Igualdad	"	"	28
La Corona	"	"	30
La Igualdad, *Reina*.....	"	"	33
La Comercial	"	"	33
La Sin Rival, *Conchitas*	" 50	"	15

CIGARETTES.
Mild, Medium, and Full Flavored.
MANUFACTURED DAILY.
Deliciously fresh.
14 Brands to select from.
Illustrated Price List forwarded on application.

CIGARS AND TOBACCOS
Of all descriptions.

General Price List forwarded on application.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

EDMOND CHARPIE,
WATCHMAKER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WATCHES,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ALWAYS ON HAND all kinds of Gold, Silver, German Silver and Brass WATCHES of solid and elegant manufacture, warranted good time-keepers.

A speciality of RAILWAY and SOLDIERS' WATCHES, German Silver, Keyless Patent Lever Escapement, guaranteed solid and good time-keeper at Rs. 18 only (cash.)

Cheap Aluminium plated German Silver WATCHES from Rs. 10.

Out-station Orders should be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

D. FERNANDES & COMPANY,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
30, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PRESCRIPTIONS ARE CAREFULLY DISPENSED WITH THE PUREST DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, under the personal superintendence of our Mr. FERNANDES who has had twenty years' experience in the business at Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

CONSULTATION FREE, AND MEDICINE CHARGES VERY MODERATE.

PATENT MEDICINES OF ALL SORTS.
A LARGE SELECTION OF PEBBLE SPECTACLES,
EYE-PRESERVERS—NEUTRAL-TINTED AND COLOURED.
FANCY SMELLING SALT BOTTLES, TOOTH BRUSHES, ELASTIC SILK SUSPENDERS AND BANDAGES.
A LARGE STOCK OF GOLD AND ALUMINIUM JEWELLERY.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK-MERCER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER
CONSTANT SUPPLIES OF MILLINERY, &c., RECEIVED "OVERLAND."
A large STOCK of GOODS always on hand to select from.
ESTIMATES FOR MAKING UP DRESSES, &c., ON APPLICATION.
WEDDING and MOURNING Orders carefully and promptly attended to.
Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
Do. Do. for "MOURNING."
Price Lists on application.
Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for Payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

USEFUL ARTICLES IN BRITISH OAK.

A VERY LARGE STOCK OF BRITISH OAK WORK,
with Electro-Plated or Silver Mounts, &c. now suitable for Wedding Presents, &c.

SALAD BOWLS AND SERVERS, Rs. 100.
PUNCH BOWLS, Rs. 80.
TANKARDS AND GOBLETS, Rs. 63, 53, 35, 24.
BISCUIT BOXES, Rs. 42 and 29.
CRUET STANDS AND BREAKFAST CRUETS, Rs. 66, 46, 35, 24.
BUTTER DISHES AND SARDINE BOXES, Rs. 37, 22 and 20.
PICKLE FRAMES, Rs. 38.
MARMALADE DISHES, Rs. 26 and 20.
SALT CELLARS, 1 case of 4 or 6, Rs. 31, 33, 44.
LOVING CUPS, Three handles, Rs. 57.
WITH SILVER MOUNTS, Rs. 90 and 135.
TOAST RACKS, Rs. 20.
EGG STANDS, With 6 Cups and Spoons, Rs. 60.
CASK ON STAND, With Tap and Measure for Wine or Spirits, Rs. 53.

SPIRIT CARRIAGE,
ON WHEELS WITH BEAUTIFULLY ENGRAVED DECANTER AND TWO TUMBLERS AND PLACE FOR TWO SODAWATER BOTTLES, Rs. 77.

ICE PAILS, Rs. 35 and 20.

HAMILTON AND CO.,
JEWELLERS, &c.,
8th Oct., 1879. BOMBAY. Rampart Row.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO.,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, SHIRT-MAKERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

HAVE JUST OPENED out a LARGE STOCK of NEW GOODS in every DEPARTMENT specially selected for the present season.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

"Zephyr Cloth," very thin and cool, choice new patterns, with Collar attached	6 8	each
French Cambrics, good style and fast colours, with Collar attached.....	5 8	"
Fine Long Cloth, made exclusively for India, with fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs, best quality.....	5 8	"
All Long Cloth.....	4 0	"
Best Quality Oxford Cloth, with Collar attached.....	6 0	"
Fine Spun Silk, neat Patterns, Collar attached.....	13 8	"
Best Wove Flannel, thoroughly shrunk.....	9 0	"
" Silk and Wool " "	9 8	"

SLEEPING SUITS.

"The Zephyr Cloth," very light and cool.....	11 0	each
Oxford, absorbing and cool	11 0	"
Cambric	7 8	"
Silk and Wool, soft light, most comfortable	19 0	"
All silk (a great luxury) for the hot weather	26 0	"
Wove Flannel for the cold weather	19 0	"

SCARFS AND TIES.

Linen Pin Scarf, newest shades.....	1 8	each
Coloured Cambric Ties, all widths, from ..... 3 8 to	5 0	doz.
Washing Silk Windsors, Light Fancy Checks, and Blue or Black ground, white spots	2 8	each
Silk Long Scarfs, in all the new, plain and Fancy Colours.....	5 8	"
Silk Windsors " " "	3 0	"
Black Silk Ties in every width from ..... 1 to	3 8	"
The New Silk Pin Scarfs (suited to present style of Coats), in all colours	3 8	"
The "Four-in-hand," makes a splendid knot, in all colours	3 8	"

HAT DEPARTMENT.

Pith Helmets and Sun Hats, a good assortment for Ladies and Gentlemen ..... 5 to	6 8	each
Drill or Cork Helmets, covered white drill	5 8	"
Silwood's Patent Sun Hats and Helmets, with Air Chamber for Ladies and Gentlemen ..... 13 8 to	15 0	"
André's Terai Hat for Ladies and Gentlemen	18 8	"
Tweed Hats, new shapes	5 0	"
Felt Hats, in all the new shapes, in Brown, Black, Drab and Fawn.....	9 8	"
Fine Manilla Pagrees	2 0	"
Regulation Helmets covered White Doe	20 0	"
Cavalry Spike Rs. 10 8, Gilt Chin Chain	5 0	"
Infantry " " 7 8 " "	5 0	"

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

LIGHT THIN TWEED SUITINGS, TROUSERINGS, FINE SERGES, RIDING WHIP CORDS, &c., &c.
Specially selected for Indian Wear.

Our new Catalogue forwarded on application.

Less Ten per cent. discount for prompt Cash.

BADHAM, PILE & COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

THORPE & COMPANY.

RAILWAY TRAVELLING SUITS.

	Rs.	a.
Single-Breasted Lounge Coat, cut loose, with a band round the waist, and buttoning up to the throat, with ordinary Trowsers to match.....	20	0
Blue Serge, Wool-Dyed, Double or Single Breasted Sac Coat and Trowsers	27	0

RIDING AND SHIKARING SUITS.

	Rs.	a.
Best Bedford Cord, all shades of colour, Riding Trowsers.....	20	0
Whipcord, in several shades of colour, suitable for hard Wear Riding Trowsers or Breeches.....	20	0
Drab Cotton Cord Riding Trowsers or Breeches.....	10	0
Mofussil or Shikaring Flax Suits, strong Brown and Heather Mixture, warranted to turn Spear Grass Suit	14	0

DRESS SUITS.

Superfine West of England Broad Cloth, very light in texture, lined silk throughout, suit complete..... 70 to	80	0

MORNING & VISITING COATS.

	Rs.	a.
Ribbed and Diagonal Coatings, Blue or Black, in a variety of textures, all Wool, best West of England.....30 to	35	
Vest Do. Do.	8	0

TROWSERS.

Fancy Angolas, Shepherd's Plaids .....15 to	16	
Fancy Angolas, Checks Plain Shades, and Fancy Stripes, thoroughly shrunk per pair.....12 to	16	
Real White American Drill	4	0

CRICKETING & BOATING SUITS.

Best Saxony Twilled Flannel, thoroughly shrunk, Double-Breasted, Coat and Trowsers	27	0
White Saxony Flannel Shirts	8	0
Best American Drill Suit	10	0
Cholera Belts, they are superior to the old Kummerband and less bulky, they are made of double substances of Flannel and are cut on, the riding belt system .....each	2	8

THORPE AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY OUTFITTERS,
EADOW AND HUMMUM STREETS, FORT, BOMBAY.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA, ON ACCOUNT OF ITS KEEPING GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., LIMITED, 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD.
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
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